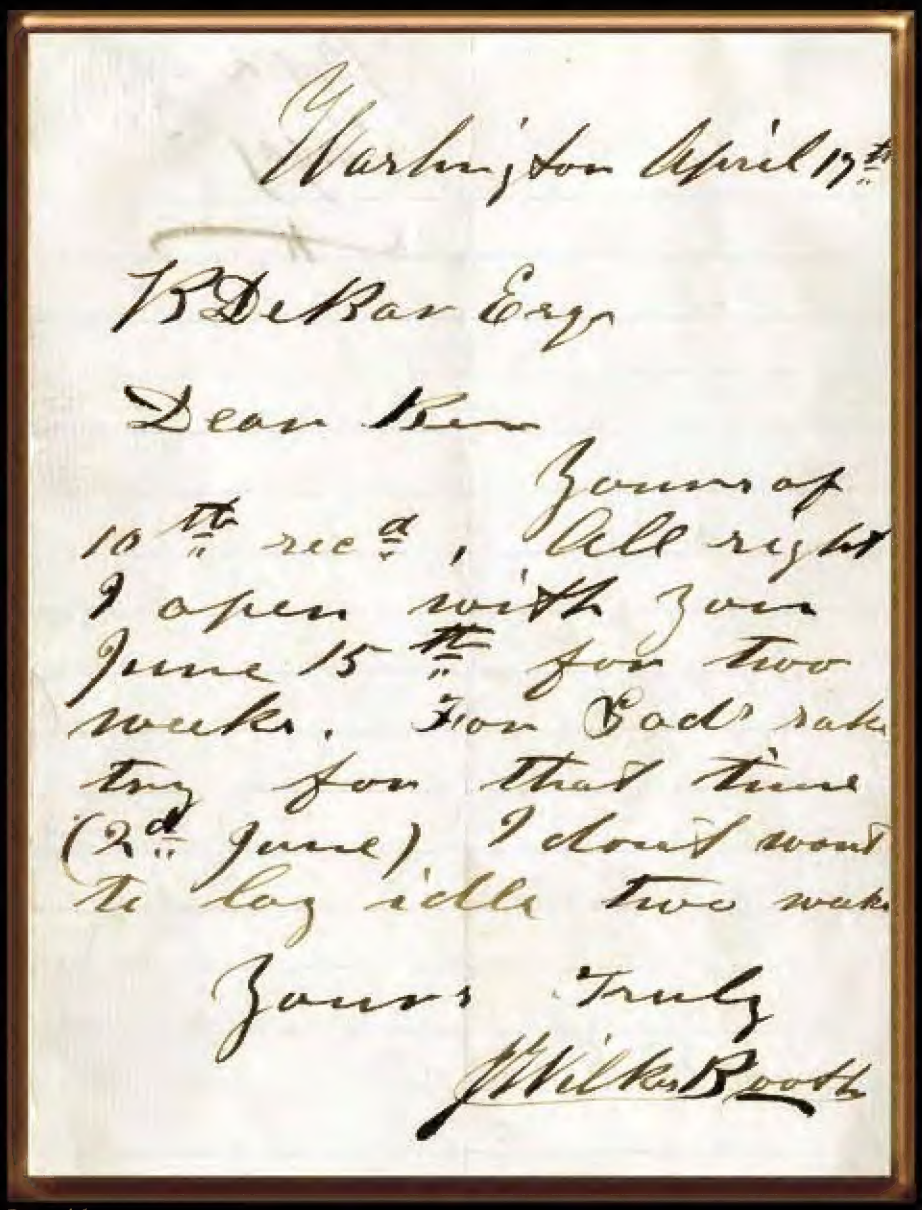
PROFILES IN HISTORY

Autograph Catalog 41



Washington April 17th

B DeBar Esqr

Dear Ben

Yours of
16th rec'd, All right
I open with You
June 15th for two
weeks. For God sake
try for that time
(2d June) I dont want
to lay idle two weeks

Yours Truly

J Wilkes Booth

Item 16

Rare handwritten letter from

John Wilkes Booth

www.profilesinhistory.com

Autograph Catalog 41 - Winter 2006

Item 27

Amelia Earhart vintage signed photograph

Location

Our office is located at:
110 N. Doheny Dr.,
Beverly Hills, California 90211.
Office hours are 8am to 5pm PST *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

Autographs Wanted

Profiles in History actively purchases autographed material in all fields. If you own a small number of autograph items, or a complete collection which you no longer wish to own, we would like the opportunity to make you an offer.

Guarantee of Authenticity

The authenticity of all material sold by Profiles in History is guaranteed for full refund of purchase price to the original purchaser, subject to PIH terms and conditions.

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Purchases are payable in cash or by check, VISA, MasterCard, American Express or Discover. For those with established accounts, purchases are payable within 30 days.

California residents kindly add applicable sales tax *(Los Angeles county is 8.25% as of 01/01/2006; please inform us if your local county tax is different).*

Profiles in History

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Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

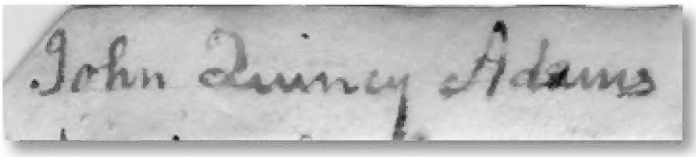
Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.



1. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **Bold Signature** penned on a 2¾ in. x ½ in. piece of vellum (cut from a larger document), in dark black fountain ink *"John Quincy Adams"*. In fine condition. (#24744) **$295**

2. ADAMS, JOHN. 1735-1826. 2nd President of the U.S. (1797-1801) after serving as Vice-President (1789-97) under George Washington. Signer of Declaration of Independence. **Bold Signature** most likely signed as President, penned on a 2¾ in. x 7/8 in. leaf (cut from a larger document), in dark black ink *"John Adams"*. Exhibits some staining, and the signature is tipped to another leaf for reinforcement; otherwise, in good condition. (#24748) **$650**

During the spring of 1798, as war with France seems inevitable, President John Adams thanks the townspeople of Hamilton, Mass. for their unwavering support of his administration

"...[it is through] *their Zeal to convince the world, that we are not a divided people; their offer of their property, and Lives, to support the hard-earned Liberty of their Country; and their confidence, under Heaven, that we shall be able to withstand, the most powerful efforts, and machinations of foreign or domestic Enemies..."*

3. ADAMS, JOHN. Rare Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, dated May 19, 1798 from Philadelphia. Written *"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Hamilton, in the State of Massachusetts"*. Adams writes (in full):

"Gentlemen:

This affectionate address from the Inhabitants of Hamilton; their opinion of the patriotism and virtue of the supreme Executive authority of the union, from the beginning of the Government, the decided approbation, of the measures taken, during my administration, their Zeal to convince the world, that we are not a divided people; their offer of their property, and Lives, to support the hard-earned Liberty of their Country; and their confidence, under Heaven, that we shall be able to withstand, the most powerful efforts, and machinations of foreign or domestic Enemies, are as honorable to their public Spirit, as their earnest prayers for me, are affecting to my feelings, and deserving of my Gratitude.

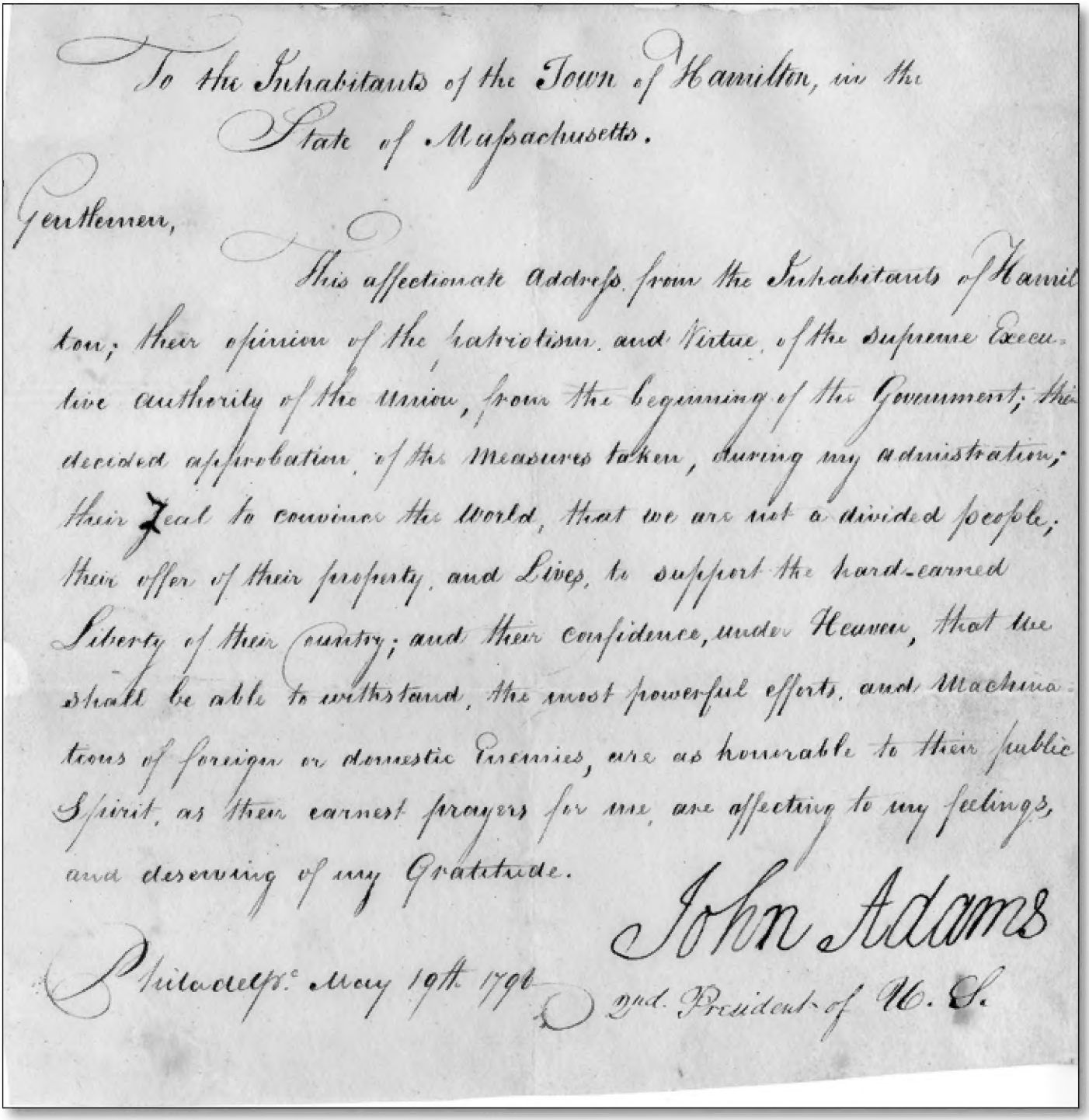
John Adams

2nd President of the U.S."

Originally a section of Ipswich known as "The Hamlet," Hamilton was incorporated on June 21, 1793. The town was named for then-Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton – whose tragic death at the hands of Aaron Burr was still another six years away at the time of this letter. Here, President Adams, under increasing pressure both at home and abroad to stop French atrocities towards American merchant shipping on the high seas, thanks the townsmen of Hamilton for their support of his administration during this difficult time. In fact, just nine days after the date of this letter, Congress authorized Adams to order the commanders of American naval warships to seize any French armed ships interfering with American commercial shipping. Congress also authorized Adams to raise a 10,000 man volunteer army, and passed legislation (on June 13th) suspending commerce with France and her dependencies. The fledgling U.S. seemed to be on an irreversible course towards war with France, its former ally!

Through diplomacy and his endorsement of the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts, Adams skillfully averted war with France, but at a cost to both the Federalist party and his own administration: the Federalists were not returned to power in the election of 1800, and Adams was not elected to a second term as President.

An excellent letter from this difficult period in American history. In fine condition with an absolutely gorgeous, full signature. (#24665) **$25,000**



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John Adams

Philadelphia May 19th 1798

2nd. President of U. S.

Satchmo!

4. Armstrong, Louis. 1900-1971. American jazz trumpeter. **Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring the jazz artist performing on stage with his trumpet at his right side. This publicity photograph is printed with the contact information for Satchmo's manager, Joe Glaser, at the lower right. Signed in blue ink in the center of the lower margin, *"Louis Armstrong"*. Minor creasing at the very edge of the corners; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24700) **$695**

The founder of Bacardi spirits, Don Facundo Bacardi, delivers 50 barrels of rum to a buyer in Guantanamo, Cuba

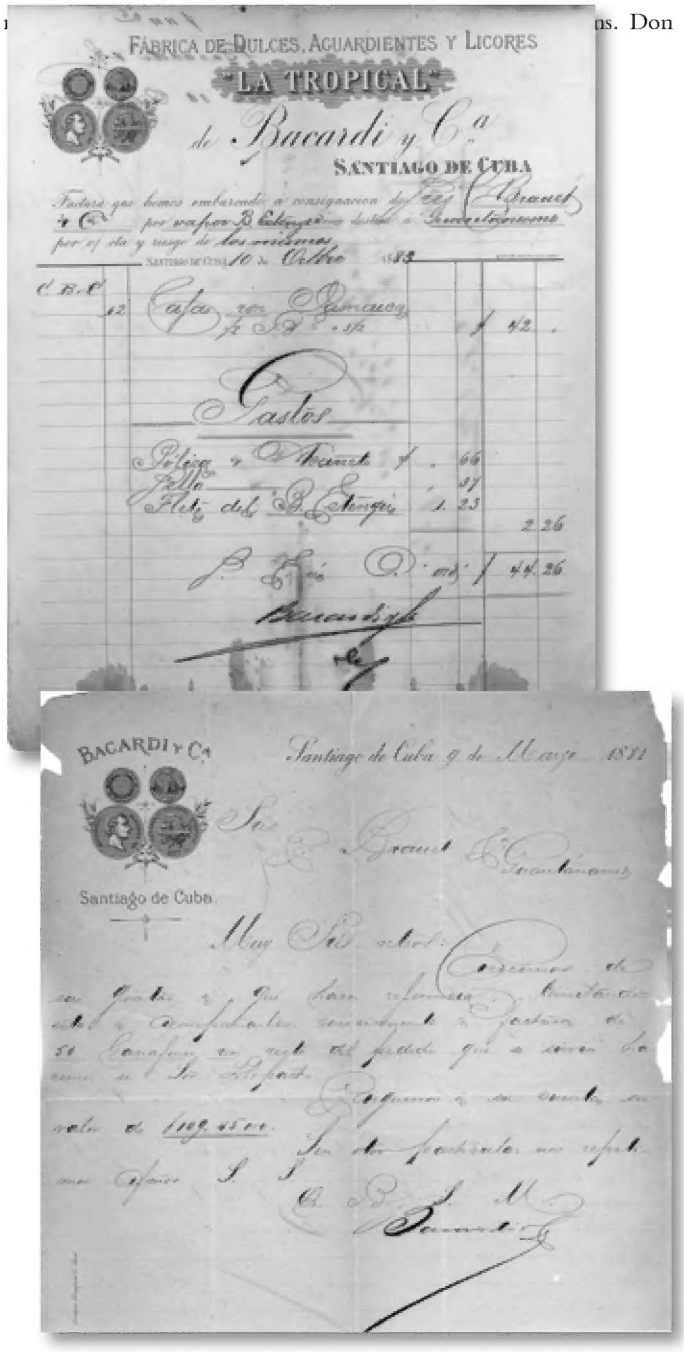
5. Bacardi, Don Facundo. 1816-1886. Cuban (Spanish-born) businessman and founder of the Bacardi rum distillery, 1862. **Pair of Original Signed Documents** concerning the sale of 50 barrels of rum. Included in this rare archive is an **Autograph Letter Signed** by Facundo Bacardi, dated May 9, 1881 on *"Bacardi y Ca. – Santiago de Cuba"* letterhead stationery, from Santiago. Bacardi pens (in full):

> *"We present these expenses in reference to, and not limited to and accompanied by this invoice of 50 barrels, and part of the order that served us…*
>
> *Please pay to our account the value of $109.45 in gold."*

Signed: *"Respectfully, Bacardi"*

The letter is accompanied with a **Handwritten Invoice** (most likely in the hand of a secretary), on *"Fabrica de Dulces, Aguardientes & Licores 'La Tropical' de Bacardi y Co"* dated October 10, 1883, charging a total of $44.26 (in gold) for twelve cases of Jamaican Rum, and is signed boldly at the lower edge *"Barcardi"* with his sweeping paraph.

Don Facundo, a wine merchant, emigrated from Catalonia to Cuba in the early 19th century. During this period, rum was cheaply made and



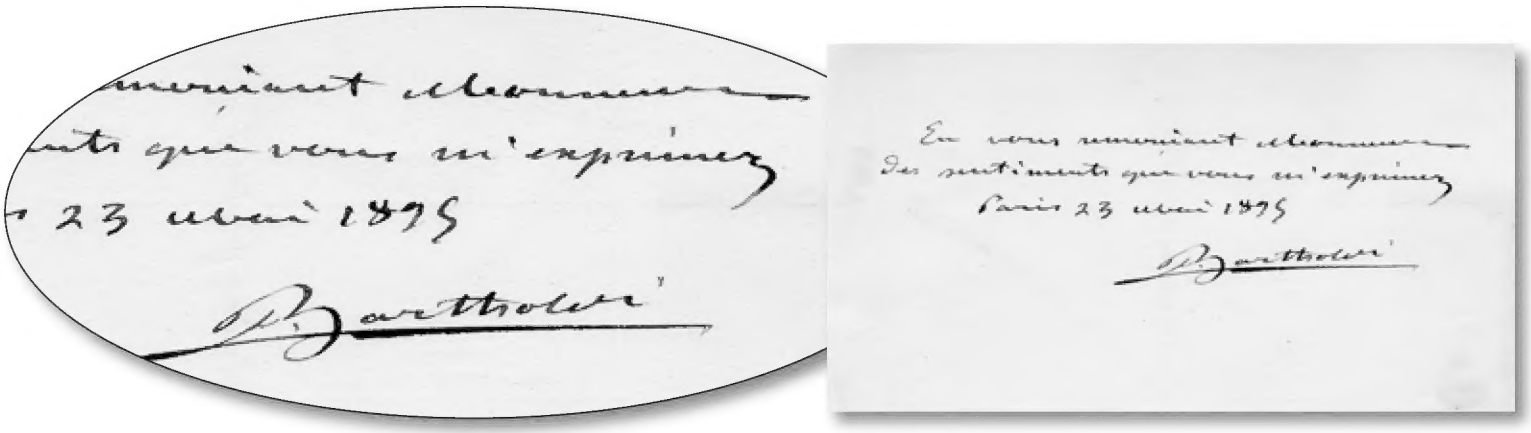
Facundo began attempting to "tame" rum. After experimenting with several techniques, he hit upon a winning process: by filtering the rum through charcoal, which removed impurities, and aging the rum in oak barrels, he was able to "mellow" the drink, making it palatable for mass consumption.

Moving from the experimental stage to a more commercial endeavor, Facundo and his brother José set up shop in a small distillery on February 4, 1862. Their first copper and cast iron still produced 35 barrels of fermented molasses per day. In the rafters of this building lived fruit bats, which were incorporated into the Bacardi bat logo.

Today, Bacardi is the world's largest privately held spirits company, and the fourth largest spirits company in the world.

General toning to the letter, and stains at the lower portion of the invoice; otherwise, both documents in very good condition. A very rare and seldom encountered autograph. (#24695) **$1,500**

6. Baker, Josephine. 1906-1975. U.S.-born, naturalized-French singer and dancer. **Exceptional Signed and Inscribed Photograph**, approx. 5 in. x 7 in., sepia-tone, printed with the photographer's credit *"Josephine Baker – Studio G.I. Manuel Peres"* in silver ink at the lower center. Inscribed in French in bold, sweeping strokes, *"Pour Troisi Mario avec salutations et souvenir de Josephine Baker, Buenos Aires, 1929"*. Baker was internationally known for her film and stage artistry. She rose to stardom on the wave of French enthusiasm for jazz in the 1920s, and, after receiving top billing at the Folies Bergéres for her celebrated banana-ornamented g-string performance, opened her own Paris club. A darling of French café society, Baker was well-known for her eccentric and sensational performances, with her stylized, exotic dancing, distinctive delivery of lyrics, astonishing stage entrances and daring costumes. This fantastic signed and inscribed photograph is a wonderful example of her artistry, featuring an alluring costume which beautifully frames her seductive eyes. In fine condition. (#24764) **$1,500**



7. Bartholdi, Frederic Auguste. 1834-1904. French sculptor, best known for his colossal figures including the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. **Bold Signature with Sentiment**, penned on a 4½ in. x 7 in. leaf, in French, dated *"Paris, 23 May, 1895"* and signed boldly at the right center, *"Bartholdi"* in dark black ink with paraph. The sentiment reads (translated from French): *"With deepest thanks for your kind words"*. Bartholdi is perhaps most famous for The Statue of Liberty, which was presented in 1885 (and unveiled on October 28, 1886 in a dedication ceremony presided over by President Grover Cleveland) by the French to the United States. 157 ft. tall, the statue was declared a National Monument in 1924 and is located on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. In fine condition. (#24506) **$495**

Alexander Graham Bell writes to a former student of the Clarke School for the Deaf, where he spent his career working to better the lives of the hearing impaired

8. BELL, ALEXANDER GRAHAM. 1847-1922. Scottish-born U.S. scientist and educator. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated August 28, 1913, from his estate at Beinn Bhreagh, Nova Scotia. Written to Miss Harriet E. Prizer of Brighton, Iowa, who was apparently a former student at the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts. Bell writes (in full):

"Dear Miss Prizer,

Many thanks for your note of August eighteenth, which has been forwarded to me here.

I am much interested in the little poem you have written about Clarke Hall, at the Clarke School, Northampton, and am glad to know that the school has such pleasant memories for you.

Mrs. Bell, who I am glad to say is in the best of health, accompanied me to the exercises this summer at the unveiling of the Hubbard Memorial Tablet in the new chapel which has been built at the School.

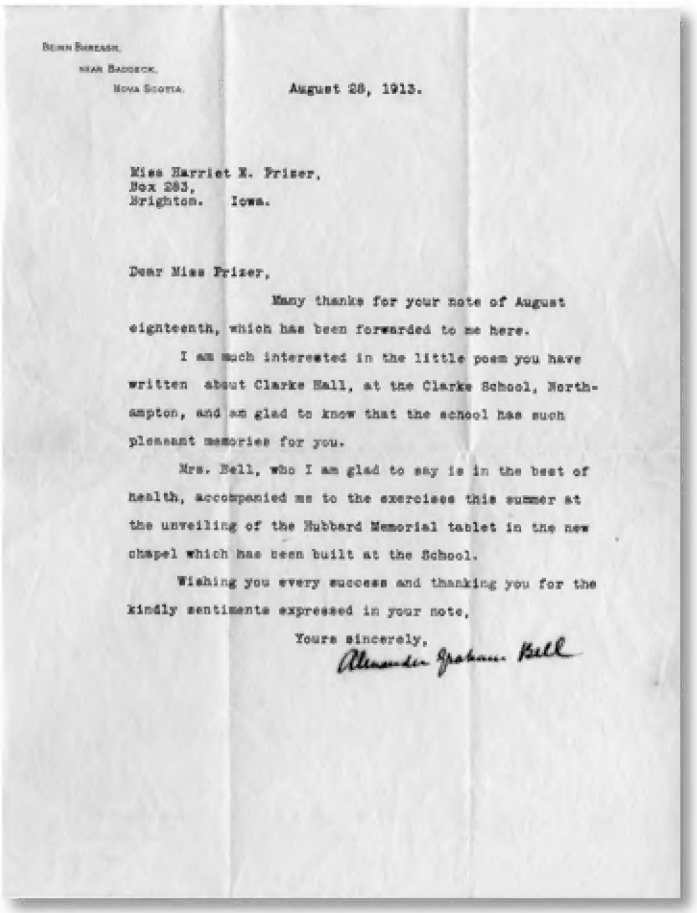
Wishing you ever success and thanking you for the kindly sentiments expressed in your note,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Graham Bell"

The Clarke School for the Deaf was founded in 1867, as the first permanent oral school for the deaf in this country. Founded by Mr. & Mrs. Gardiner Green Hubbard (whose daughter became deaf due to a bout with scarlet fever), and funded by a generous grant from John Clark, a Northampton merchant, Clarke School has gained an international reputation as a pioneer and leader in the field of auditory/oral education. The school was blessed with outstanding leadership from its earliest days, which helped to foster a number of pioneering programs for the deaf. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, the school's first Board chairman, was also the President of Bell Telephone Company, which later became the American Telephone and Telegraph. In 1871, **Alexander Graham Bell** first came to Clarke School to teach the faculty his father's method of "visible speech." He was associated with the school for 51 years, serving on the Board from 1898-1922 and as its chairman for the last five years of his life (1917-1922). Bell referred to himself first and foremost as a teacher of the deaf, and not an inventor; it was while trying to develop a practical hearing aid that he came upon the idea for the telephone.

A wonderful letter from Alexander Graham Bell with a great association. In fine condition. (#24706) **$1,500**



Beinn Bhreagh,
near Baddeck,
Nova Scotia.

August 28, 1913.

Miss Harriet E. Prizer,
Box 283,
Brighton. Iowa.

Dear Miss Prizer,

Many thanks for your note of August eighteenth, which has been forwarded to me here.

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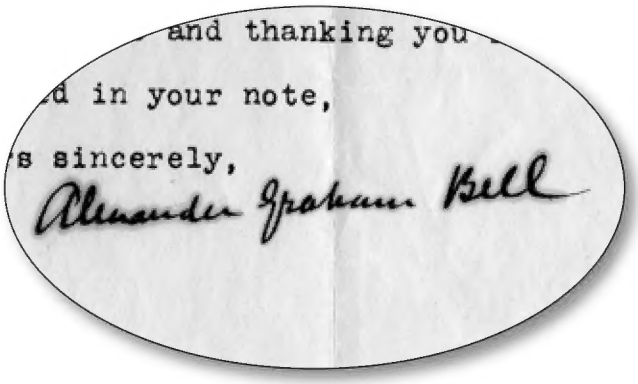


and thanking you
d in your note,
s sincerely,
Alexander Graham Bell

In a touching eulogy, Alexander Graham Bell celebrates the life and character of aviation pioneer Wilbur Wright

9. Bell, Alexander Graham. 1847-1922. Scottish-born U.S. scientist and educator. **Poignant Typed Speech Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, on letterhead stationery printed *"1331 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C."* (Bell's residence in Washington), undated (c. May/June, 1912). Eulogizing the late Wilbur Wright, who tragically died of typhoid fever on May 30, 1912, at the age of 45. Bell writes (in full):

"In the untimely death of Wilbur Wright the world loses a very remarkable man. While I have met him a number of times, our acquaintance was of the most superficial character; and my knowledge of his work is only such as could be gleaned from the public press. He, however, impressed me as a man of great force and indomitable will – silent, purposeful and valuing achievement more than fame.

He set before himself a certain goal; and he went towards it utterly unmoved by the adulation lavished upon him.

Few things in history are more remarkable than the resolution and self-restraint with which he worked year after year perfecting his machine, knowing that he could fly and that he had but to start his machine to concentrate the eyes of the world upon himself – and yet holding his peace until assured in his own mind beyond any question of doubt that he could not only fly, but fly for long distances and great lengths of time.

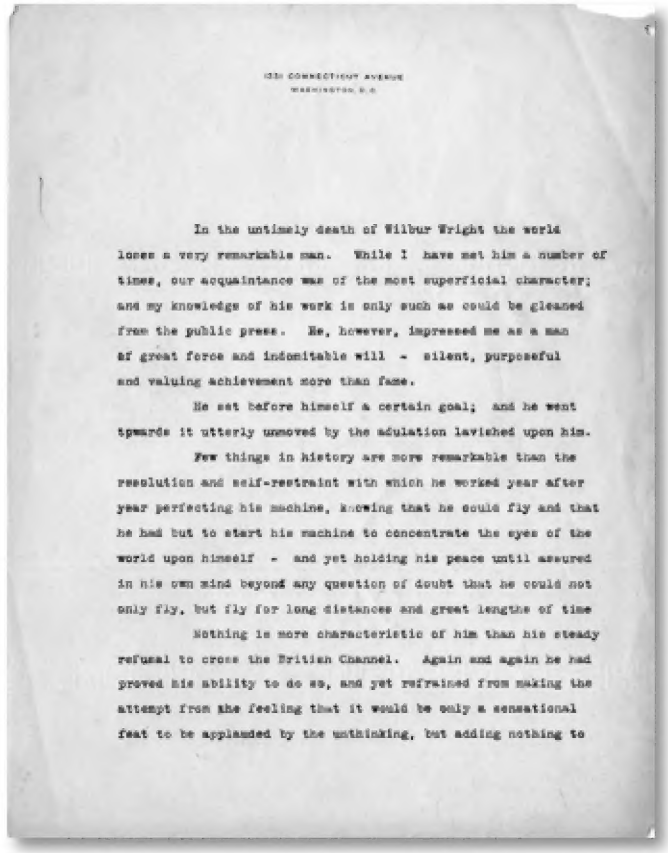
Nothing is more characteristic of him than this steady refusal to cross the British Channel. Again and again he had proved his ability to do so, and yet refrained from making the attempt from the feeling that it would be only a sensational feat to be applauded by the unthinking, but adding nothing to what he had already accomplished. And when he had demonstrated the capabilities of his machine he retired to Dayton to push on in silence towards other achievements.

Very beautiful was the bond that united the two brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright; and to the one who has been left behind the sincere sympathy of all the world goes forth.

Alexander Graham Bell"

In addition to the telephone and the hydrofoil, Alexander Graham Bell was interested in aircraft and was a supporter of aerospace engineering research through the Aerial Experiment Association. Along with Bell, the founding members included Glenn H. Curtiss, a motorcycle manufacturer who would become known the world-over as an airplane manufacturer, and Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, an official observer of the U.S. government who was the first person in history to die in a powered airplane crash. Of particular note, one of the project's inventions (or rather, refinement), the aileron, which is a standard component of aircraft today, was the subject of one of numerous lawsuits filed by the Wright Brothers for patent infringement, many of which were still unsettled at the time of Wilbur's death.

A wonderful association between Alexander Graham Bell and Wilbur Wright, two of the greatest inventors in American history. In fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#24506) **$15,000**



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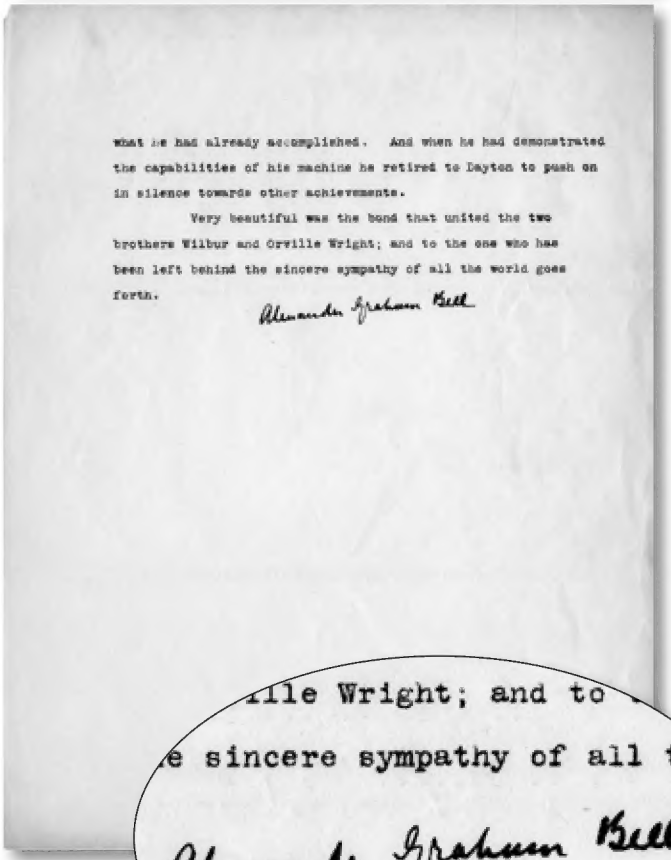

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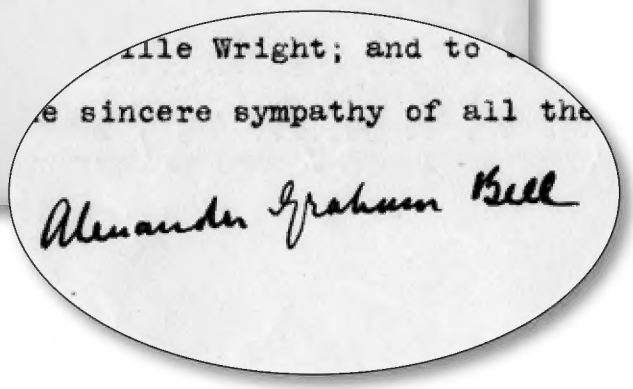

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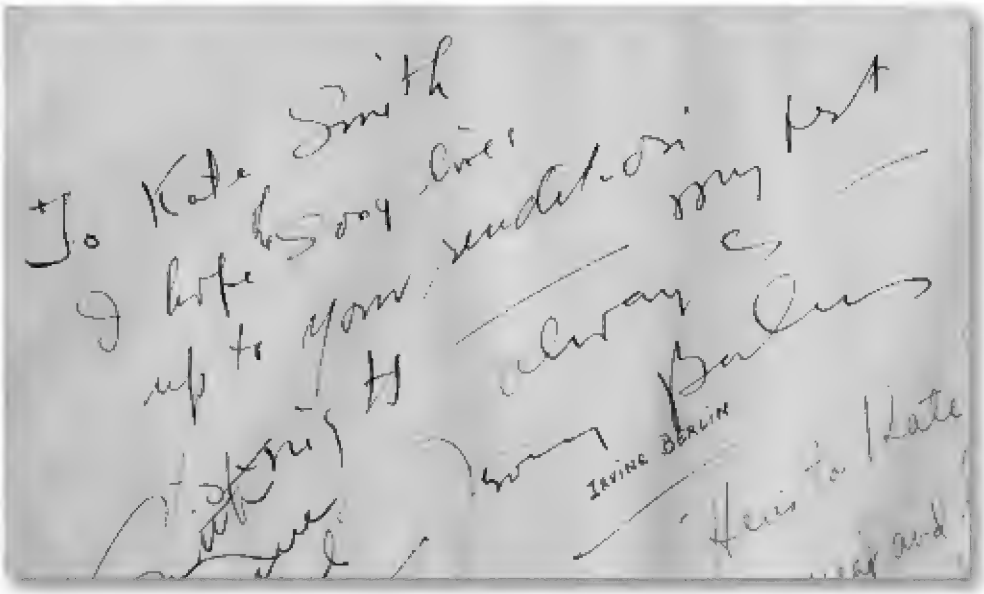
e sincere sympathy of all the

Alexander Graham Bell

Clara Barton photograph signed during the Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross held in St. Petersburg, Russia

10. BARTON, CLARA. 1821-1912. "The Angel of the Battlefield". Founder of the American Red Cross. **Vignette Photograph Signed with Sentiment**, 7 in. x 9 in., black and white, dated 1902 from St. Petersburg, featuring a wonderful vignette image of the nurse/humanitarian in Victorian finery with Red Cross pendant pinned to her high neckline. Signed with sentiment at the lower left beneath her image, *"With the sincere regard of Clara Barton"*, and dated *"St. Petersburg 1902"* at the lower left corner, indicating that this photograph was signed during the Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross held in St. Petersburg, Russia. Minor tape residue on the verso; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24705) **$1,500**

11. BERLIN, IRVING. 1888-1989. Russian-born American composer and songwriter. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white with light sepia-tone. This handsome head-and-shoulders portrait of the composer and songwriter is finished with a soft filter, and signed boldly at the lower center beneath his image, *"Irving Berlin"*. Photographer's credit *"Tycko L.A."* at the lower right. In fine condition. (#24708) **$950**



Irving Berlin sends his best wishes to Kate Smith on the evening of her very first performance of his patriotic song "God Bless America", and hopes that *"the song lines up with your rendition tonight"*

12. Berlin, Irving. Historic Signed Album Leaf, collected personally by famed "God Bless America" signer Kate Smith, written at the upper left corner of a 12 in. x 8½ in. leaf with four original binder holes at the edge. Berlin pens (in full): *"To Kate Smith, I hope the song lines up to your rendition tonight. My best always – Irving Berlin"*. This leaf was originally contained in an album book that Kate Smith kept at her broadcast studio, in which she would have her celebrity guests sign either before or after their appearances on her radio show.

Additional celebrity autographs featured on this single album leaf include Chicago Bears quarterback and NFL Hall of Famer **Sid Luckman**, and on the verso, **Franchot Tone** and **Joan Crawford** who adds *"Happy New Year to Kate Smith is the wish of Joan Crawford"*.

The paired autographs of Tone and Crawford, coupled with Berlin's inscription on the same leaf, unquestionable date these signatures to the year 1938. Berlin re-wrote "God Bless America" in 1938 for Kate Smith, and it was first broadcast by the singer on Armistice Day, November 11, 1938. Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone, and ill-matched Hollywood couple, were divorced by April 11, 1939. Since Crawford's inscription reads *"Happy New Year"* (which would date her autograph to December 1938 / January 1939), we can positively conclude that Berlin's autograph was penned on the very night of Smith's first performance of the song!

Berlin's national hymn, "God Bless America", and Kate Smith's first rendition on November 11, 1938

"God Bless America" was originally written by Berlin in 1918 while serving in the U.S. Army at Camp Upton in Yaphank, New York. Intended for a review called *Yip Yip Yaphank*, Berlin ultimately decided that it did not fit in with the show, so he set it aside. The lyrics at that time included the line, "Make her victorious on land and foam, God bless America..." But with the rise of Hitler in 1938, Berlin, who was a Jewish immigrant from Siberia, felt it was time to revive it as a "peace song". The revised song, with his new patriotic lyrics, waspresented to Kate Smith for a performance on her nationally broadcast radio program.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1938 (now known as Veterans Day), Smith told her radio audience about the song and her reasons for performing it that night:

> "This year, with the war clouds of Europe so lately threatening the peace of the entire world, I felt I wanted to do something special – something that would not only be a memorial to our soldiers – but would also emphasize just how much America means to each and every one of us... The song is 'God Bless America'; the composer, Mr. Irving Berlin. When I first tried it over, I felt, here is a song that will be timeless – it will never die – others will thrill to its beauty long after we are gone. In my humble estimation, this is the greatest song Irving Berlin has ever composed... As I stand before the microphone and sing it with all my heart, I'll be thinking of our veterans and I'll be praying with every breath I draw that we shall never have another war..."

With that, she performed "God Bless America" for the first time. She had invited Berlin to attend the show, but the shy composer gracious declined. After the broadcast, however, the phones at Berlin's music publishing company were flooded with calls and requests, asking for "that new song Kate Smith just sang." He then went to Smith's broadcast studio, where the singer was performing the same radio show – this time on a three-hour delay for the West Coast audiences. As the show ended, Smith brought Berlin up to the stage and, overcome with emotion, gave him a warm embrace and thanked him for entrusting her with such a wonderful composition.

Kate Smith became forever linked with this moving American hymn, which is sometimes considered an unofficial national anthem of the United States. The song has since become a national treasure, and in 1955 Irving Berlin was presented with a Congressional gold medal by President Dwight D. Eisenhower "in national recognition and appreciation of services in composing many popular songs, including *God Bless America*".

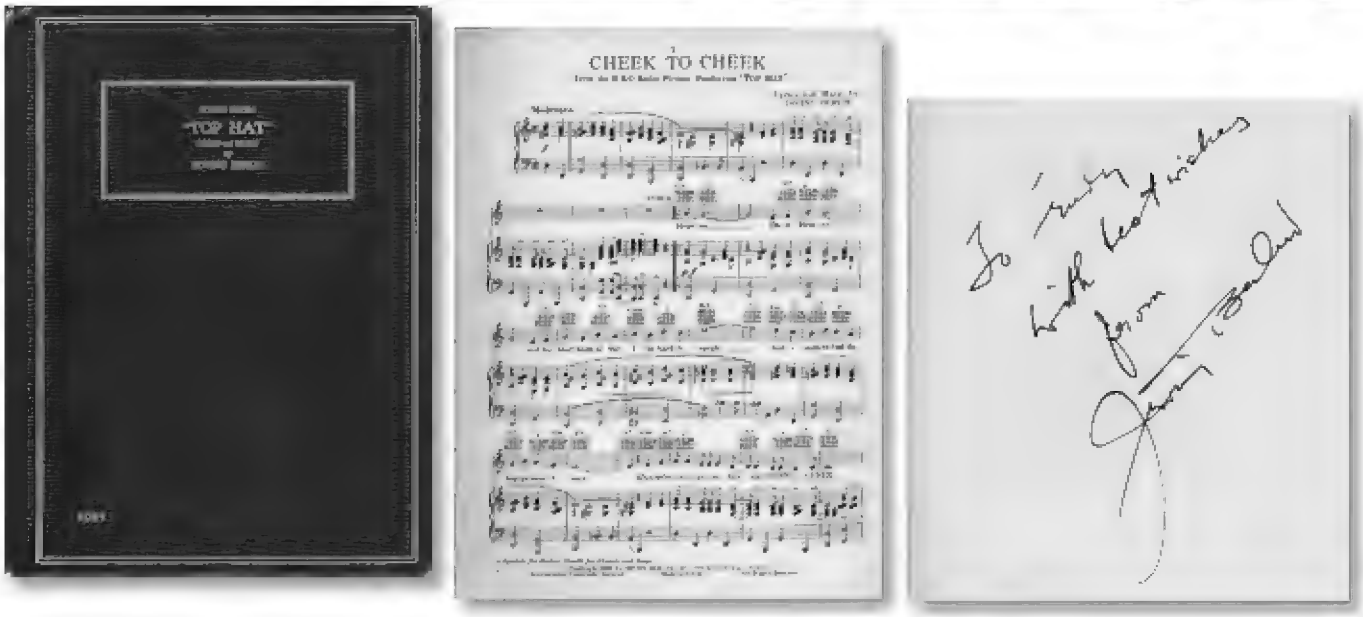
An exceptional autograph with an historic association. General toning, though each signature is quite distinct and very legible; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24830) **$4,950**

Irving Berlin inscribes a photograph with a musical quotation from *Alexander's Ragtime Band* to fellow songwriter Harry Ruby

13. Berlin, Irving. Vintage Photograph Signed "*Irving*" with an **Autograph Musical Quotation**, 8 in. x 10 in., a superb head & shoulders portrait of Berlin (by G. Maillard Kesslere, New York), who is shown looking at the camera over his left shoulder. On the image, Berlin has penned a brief quotation from his popular song "Alexander's Ragtime Band" (1911), including the lyrics: *"Come on and hear Come on and hear..."*. The song was modeled after a real person, a young bandleader of the day named Jack Alexander. Originally titled "Alexander and His Clarinet", the song had its lack-lustre (and lyricless) debut by an orchestra on the opening night of the Folies Borgesre's International Revue (1910); it was again performed - this time with lyrics - in 1911, at one of the Friars Club variety shows, and then in Chicago by vaudeville entertainer Emma Carus, whose reverberating rendition guaranteed the song's success. By the end of 1911, the song had sold more than 2 million sheet music copies. A monstrous hit, the tune altered history in that it did much to popularize ragtime - and secured composer Irving Berlin the title of "Hit-Maker" and "the Ragtime King".

The photograph is inscribed (on the image): "*For Harry With the best in the world always from Irving*" – **Harry Ruby** (1897-1974), composer, pianist and vaudeville artist, contributed music for many New York musicals and composed scores for a number of important Hollywood motion pictures including the famous Marx Brothers films *Horse Feathers* (1932) and *Duck Soup* (1933), as well as *The Kid From Spain* (1932) and Busby Berkeley's *Bright Lights* (1935). Ruby's most memorable songs include "Captain Spaulding", "Who's Sorry Now", "So, Long, oo Long", "I Gave You Up Before You Threw Me Down", "I Want to be Loved by You", "Three Little Words", "Give Me the Simple Life" and "Do You Love Me".

A wonderful association. In fine condition. The best of its kind. (#18395) **$9,500**



Irving Berlin's *Top Hat*

14. Berlin, Irving. Rare Signed Presentation Song Book for the 1935 RKO film, *Top Hat*. The twenty-page book is bound in black leather with gold-gilt lettering and gold-gilt edges, and contains all of Berlin's songs and lyrics for the film. A delightful musical starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, *Top Hat* is probably best remembered for the song "Cheek to Cheek" in which Astaire and Rogers were paired in one of their signature dance numbers. For this song, Berlin received an Academy Award nomination for Best Original Song. The book is inscribed on the front end leaf in black ink, *"To Trudy with best wishes from Irving Berlin"*. Minor toning to the pages, and some wear to the corners of the cover; otherwise, in fine condition with a beautiful inscription and signature. (#23781) **$1,500**

Irving Berlin's *Follow the Fleet*

15. Berlin, Irving. Rare Signed Presentation Song Book for the 1936 RKO film, *Follow the Fleet*. The twenty-nine page book is bound in black leather with gold-gilt lettering and gold gilt edges, and contains all of Berlin's songs and lyrics for the film. *Follow the Fleet* was one of the many Irving Berlin musicals featuring the talented dancing duo of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. The book is inscribed on the front end leaf in black ink, *"To Trudy with best wishes from Irving Berlin"*. Minor toning to the pages, and some wear to the corners of the cover; otherwise, in fine condition with a beautiful inscription and signature. (#23780) **$1,500**

Less than two years before his assassination of Abraham Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth makes his first starring appearance in a Washington, D.C. theater, and plans a future engagement in St. Louis

16. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. 1838-1865. American actor and Presidential assassin. **Extremely Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated *"Washington, April 17th* [1863]*"*, to *"B*[en]. *De Bar, Esqr"* – Benedict DeBar (1812-1877), a London-born actor, stage manager and impresario who owned and/or managed theaters in New York, New Orleans and St. Louis. Booth pens (in full):

"Dear Ben

Yours of 10th recd. All right I open with you June 15th for two weeks. For God's sake try for that time (2d June). I don't want to lag idle two weeks.

Yours truly

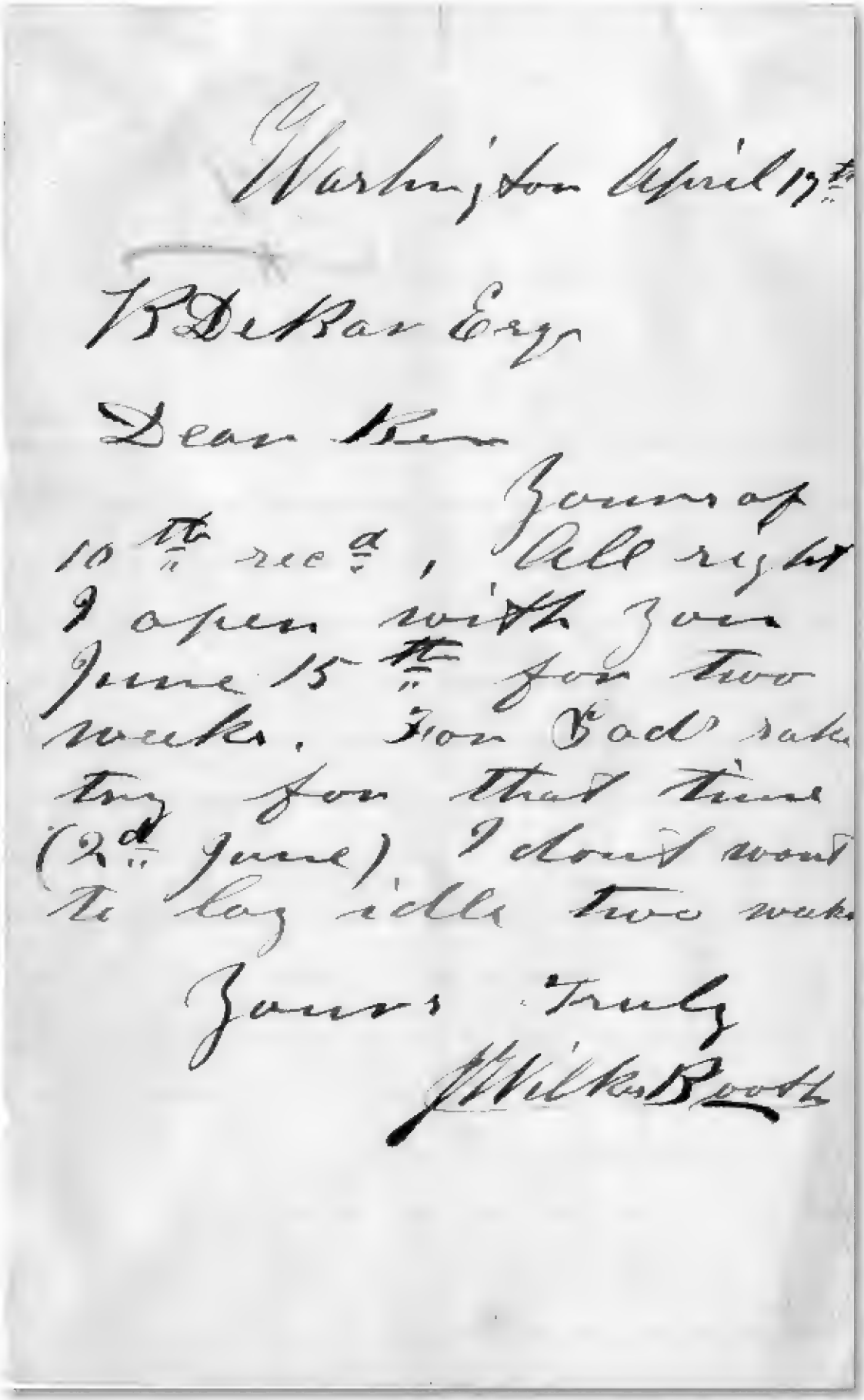
J. Wilkes Booth"

Booth's correspondent, Benedict DeBar, also had a familial tie with the Booth family: his sister Clementine DeBar had married John Wilkes Booth's eldest brother, Junius Brutus Booth, Jr. The marriage ended in divorce. The couple's daughter, Blanche DeBar Booth, became a moderately successful actress, appearing under the name Blanche DeBar. After her parents' divorce, Blanche Booth was brought up by her Uncle Ben.

All the DeBars were strong Confederate sympathizers, and Ben DeBar and his theater were closely watched by federal military authorities in St. Louis. It was while playing there in 1862 that John Wiles Booth was arrested for saying that he wished the "whole damn government would go to hell." After paying a fine and taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, the actor was released.

As he mentions in this letter, John Wilkes Booth opened at Ben DeBar's St. Louis Theater on June 15, 1863. About a week before he sent this letter to DeBar, on April 11, Booth had begun his first star engagement in the nation's capital. The Grover's Theatre playbill loudly proclaimed the "First appearance in Washington of J. Wilkes Booth the pride of the American people, the youngest tragedian in the world! Who is entitled to be denominated a Star of the First Magnitude! Son of the great Junius Brutus Booth, and brother and artistic rival of Edwin Booth". Less than two years after this breathless headline, Booth's horrific attack at Washington's Ford's Theater would turn him into one of the most reviled figures in American history.

Booth's signature is considered to be one of the rarest of *all* American autographs. His handwritten letters are even more scarce, as the nationwide manhunt after Lincoln's assassination prompted many of those who possessed his papers to destroy them, fearful that they would be implicated in the conspiracy. This is one of his few surviving handwritten letters, and is worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War Americana. (#24659) **$35,000**



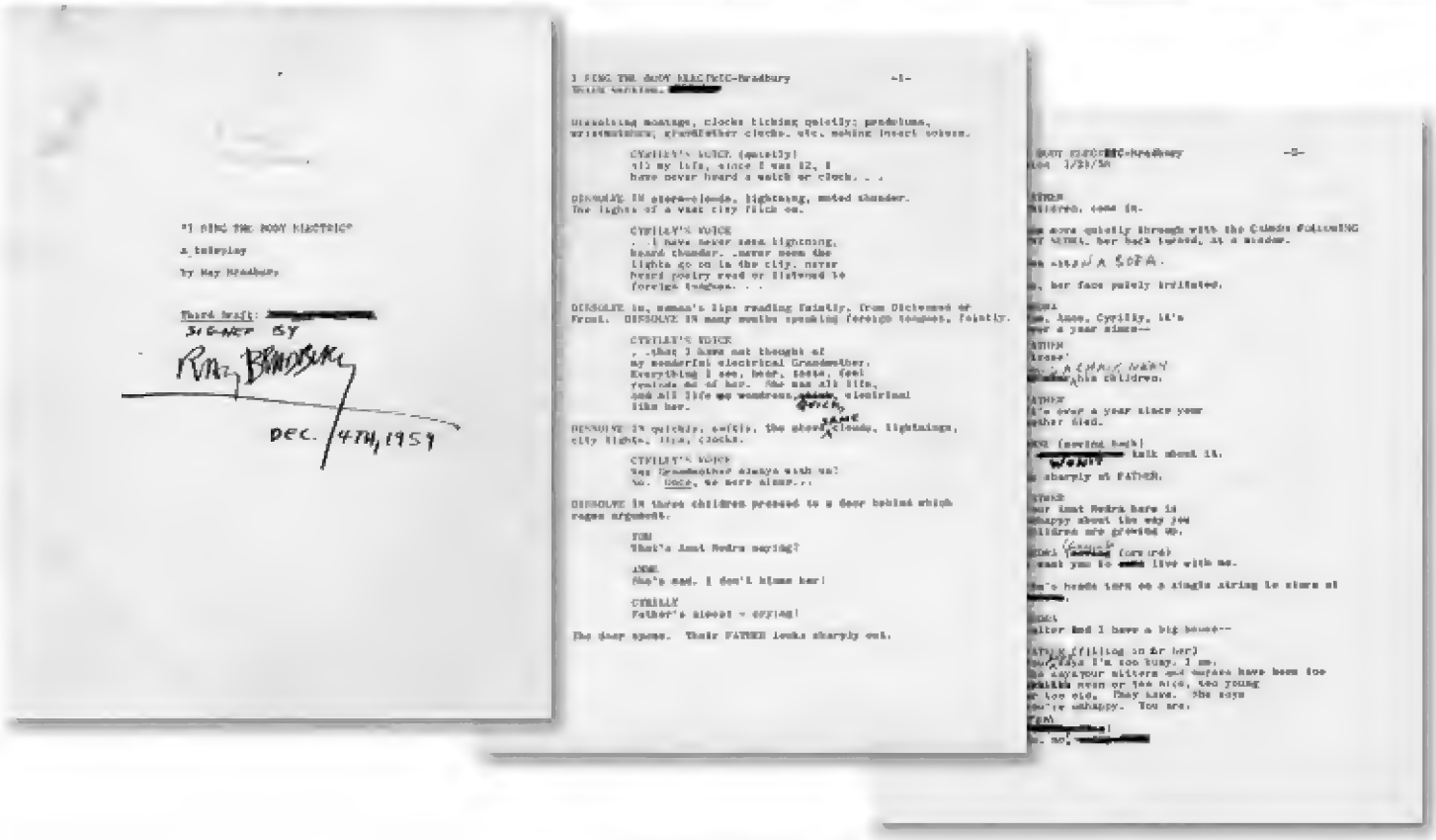
Washington April 17th

J S DeBar Esqr

Dear Sir

Yours of
16th rec'd, All right
I open with You
June 15th for two
weeks. You Can take
Your for that time
(2d June) I dont want
to lay idle two weeks

Yours Truly
J Wilkes Booth


"I SING THE BODY ELECTRIC"

a teleplay

by Ray Bradbury

Third draft: [redacted]

SIGNED BY

Ray Bradbury

DEC. 4TH, 1959

I SING THE BODY ELECTRIC-Bradbury -1-

Dissolving montage, clocks ticking quietly; grandfather, wristwatches, grandfather clocks, etc. making insect noises.

CYRILLY'S VOICE (quietly)
All my life, since I was 12, I have never heard a watch or clock. . .

DISSOLVE IN green-clouds, lightning, muted thunder. The lights of a vast city flick on.

CYRILLY'S VOICE
. . I have never seen lightning, heard thunder. .never seen the lights go on in the city. never heard poetry read or listened to foreign tongues. . .

DISSOLVE in, woman's lips reading faintly, from Dickensed or Frost. DISSOLVE IN many mouths speaking foreign tongues, faintly.

CYRILLY'S VOICE
. .that I have not thought of my wonderful electrical Grandmother. Everything I see, hear, taste, feel reminds me of her. She was all life, and all life so wondrous, [redacted] electrical like her.

DISSOLVE IN quickly, swiftly, the ghost clouds, lightnings, city lights, lips, clocks.

CYRILLY'S VOICE
Was Grandmother always with us?
No. Once, we were alone. . .

DISSOLVE IN three children pressed to a door behind which rages arguments.

TOM
What's Aunt Hedra saying?

ANNE
She's mad. I don't blame her!

CYRILLY
Father's almost - crying!

The door opens. Their FATHER looks sharply out.

[redacted]-Bradbury -2-
rev. 1/31/58

FATHER
Silence. come in.

. . . sofa.

. her face subtly irritated.

. Anne, Cyrilly, it's . . . a year since--

FATHER
. . . children.

FATHER
It's over a year since your mother died.

[redacted] talk about it.

sharply at FATHER.

FATHER
Your Aunt Hedra here is unhappy about the way you children are growing up.

(turning to her)
. want you to [redacted] live with me.

. . . heads turn on a single swing to stare at [redacted].

. . . after and I have a big house--

(filling in for her)
. . . I'm too busy. I am. . . . your sitters and nurses have been too . . . even or too old, too young . . . old. They have. She says . . . unhappy. You are.

[redacted]

Hand-corrected and signed manuscript of Ray Bradbury's teleplay, "I Sing the Body Electric" – his only episode of *The Twilight Zone*

17. Bradbury, Ray. b. 1920. Science fiction writer. **Wonderful Hand-Corrected Original Typed Manuscript Signed**, Thirty-three pages, Quarto, dated December 4, 1959. This third-draft typescript is signed on the title page in bold black ink, *"Ray Bradbury – Dec. 4th, 1959"*. On the following pages, Bradbury has made numerous corrections on nearly every single page, both in black ink, color pencil and lead pencil, some of them significantly altering the dialogue.

The Walt Whitman-inspired episode of *The Twilight Zone*, about a widower who buys an "electric grandmother" for his three children after his mother passes away, aired as episode 100 on May 18, 1962. As the story goes, two of the children take to the robot grandmother immediately, but one, Anne, doesn't – the robot reminds her too much of her mother, a woman she hates for leaving her. When Anne accidentally walks in front of an oncoming van, the grandmother throws herself in front of it. Anne, seeing the grandmother is unhurt, realizes that the robot grandmother can never leave her like her own mother did, and she finally accepts her. Years later, when the children are all grown up and leaving for college, the grandmother tells them she is going back to "Facsimile, Ltd.", as she knows her job here is finished.

Bradbury later included the short story version of the teleplay in his 1969 book of collected stories of the same name. Although Rod Serling had discussions with Bradbury for more episodes, this was the only one he ever wrote for the series.

A rare piece of science-fiction and television history. In fine condition. The typescript is accompanied with the original transmittal envelope addressed to Dirce S. Archer, with Bradbury's ink-stamp return address. (#24769) **$9,500**

"Hoppy"

18. Boyd, William "Hopalong Cassidy". 1895-1972. American film cowboy. **Superb Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring the silver-screen cowboy sitting astride his famous mount, "Topper", with his gun drawn. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To Peter, Good Luck, Hoppy"*. In fine condition. Signed photographs of Boyd in character are very desirable. (#24719) **$295**

Enrico Caruso stars as "Don José" in *Carmen*

19. Caruso, Enrico. 1873-1921. Operatic tenor. **Signed Photograph from *Carmen***, approx. 3½ in. x 5½ in., black and white, printed in sharp detail on a postcard. Caruso is shown in character as "Don José" – one of his most famous roles – from Georges Bizet's famous opera, *Carmen*. Signed in bold black ink over his image, *"Enrico Caruso"*. A handwritten note in another hand is written on the back of the postcard. Minor surface crease with emulsion cracks at the very lower edge of the card (horizontally), which does not detract from the overall presentation; otherwise, in fine condition with a beautiful signature. (#24717) **$795**

20. Chaplin, Charles. 1889-1977. British actor, director and producer. **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., black and white, featuring the youthful filmmaker wearing a tuxedo and casting a glance slightly to the right of the camera. Signed with sentiment in the lower margin, *"Faithfully, Chas Chaplin"*. Some paper loss and abrasions from previous mounting to the verso only, which does not affect the image or signature on the recto; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24709) **$950**

George Washington Carver is busy with research at the Tuskegee Institute:

"How I wish you could come down and see what God is doing in His little workshop…"

21. CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON. 1864-1943. American botanist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, on "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" letterhead stationery, dated March 27, 1927 from Tuskegee, Alabama. Written to *"Miss Candill"*, a colleague. Carver pens (in full):

"My esteemed friend Miss Candill:

I have just returned from a most delightful trip to the country, and my how I enjoyed it. Your letter was such a welcome messenger upon my return.

It was so good of you to send me 'The Romance of an Old Shoe'. You have captioned it correctly, it is so readable and abashingly interesting. I like the last paragraph best of all; it is so true we can find beautiful and useful things in every thing if we will only qualify and search for truth; even the mud puddle will gladly yield up its treasures.

I am so happy also to get the clipping. May God inspire more Joseph Michelmans to which and through he can reveal the 'Creation Story' of the world. Truth will triumph in proportion to the rapidity with which this is done.

It is very gratifying to me, because I have always felt that God in His Wisdom meant all such work to be a contribution to education.

There is one other product from old shoes that is not mentioned here, although as I recall Mr. J.M. is the discoverer, and that is lead Chromate an important bright yellow paint.

I shall look forward to seeing your article on Dr. D. Williams, as I know it is good.

O so many letters come to me, by reason of the article in our young people, I have given so many of mine away that I have got to hold up or less [else] *I will have none left.*

I have directed a few to you, that upon second thought I felt that I ought not to add this additional burden to your already over crowded busy life.

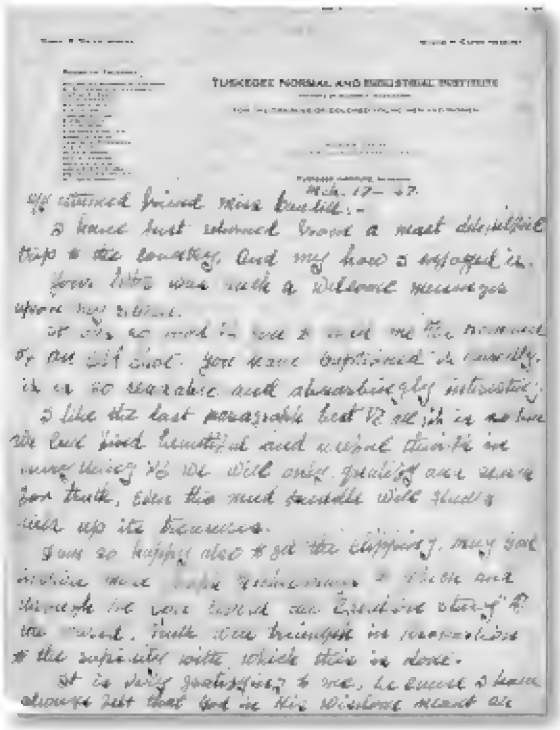
Every one that sends the article are enthusiastic in their praises.

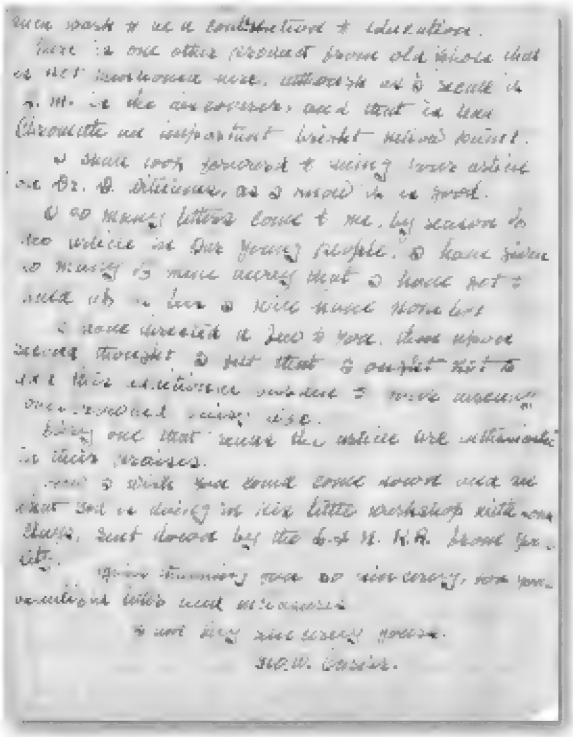
How I wish you could come down and see what God is doing in His little workshop with some Clays, sent down by the L.F.N. R.R. from your city.

Again thanking you so sincerely, for your beautiful letter and inclosures.

I am very sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Carver."





Born into slavery, George Washington Carver exhibited an interest in plants very early in life, and was encouraged to pursue an education – a challenging prospect for any black man in the post-war South. He studied chemistry and botany at Iowa State University, and after completing his master's degree in 1896, he was recruited to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute by Booker T. Washington in Tuskegee, Alabama. He remained there for 47 years until his death in 1943.

A fantastic handwritten letter from the brilliant botanist, in which he credits God's heavenly guidance for the recent progress in his "little workshop". Slight separation to center horizontal fold; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24680) **$950**

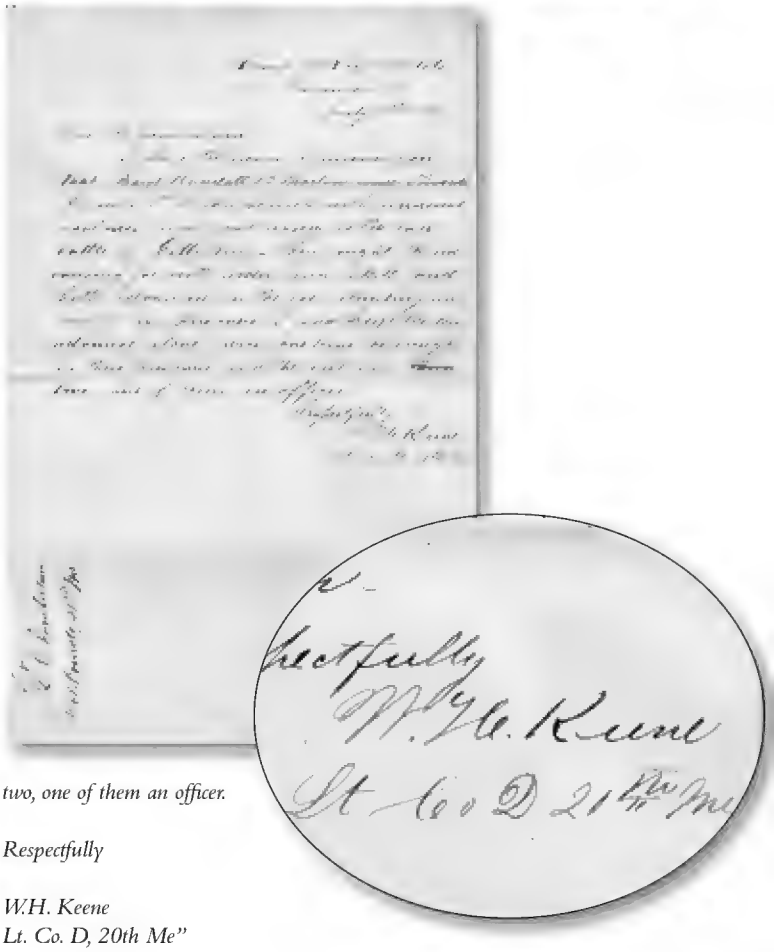
22. Churchill, Winston S. 1874-1965. British political leader, statesman and author. **Youthful Signed Photograph**, the image measuring 6 in. x 8 in. (mounted to photographer's matting to overall 10 ½ in. x 14 in.), is black and white, being a photograph of an early painting of Churchill wearing a suit and bow tie. Signed on the image in black ink, *"Winston S. Churchill"*, on a group of papers spread out over his desk. A confidence-inspiring image of the young statesman, who would go on to guide his country through the darkest days of World War II and emerge as one of the greatest leaders of our time. In very fine condition. (#21715) **$4,950**

An officer of the 20th Maine Infantry reports to Joshua Chamberlain about the heroics of two of his men at Gettysburg

23. [Civil War]. [Chamberlain, Joshua]. Keene, Weston H. d. 1864. American army officer, served as a lieutenant in the fabled 20th Maine Infantry under Joshua Chamberlain. **Historic Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 30, 1863 – ***just four weeks after the Battle of Gettysburg*** – from Warrenton, Virginia. Reporting on the heroics of two of the men in his company at Gettysburg, Keene pens (in full):

"Col. Chamberlain,

I have the honor to inform you that Sergt. Randall B. Morton and Private Sylvester P. Baker behaved with unusual coolness and great bravery at the late battle of Gettysburg. They fought the advancing foe with ardor and skill, and both advanced on the foe retreating and brought in prisoners. I saw Serg't Morton advance alone twice – one time he brought in three prisoners and the next time two, one of them an officer.



Respectfully

W.H. Keene
Lt. Co. D, 20th Me"

At the Battle of Gettysburg the evening of July 2, 1863, Colonel Chamberlain was ordered – at all costs – to hold the extreme left flank of the Union battle line, then poised precariously on a rocky hill called Little Round Top. To retreat would mean jeopardizing the safety of the entire Army of the Potomac. The Confederate attack swept over the slope of Little Round Top and hit the men of the 20th Maine. Chamberlain's men held tenaciously to their little ledge of rocks repelling assault after assault. His color company sustained heavy casualties, and the flag was often obscured in the acrid battle smoke, though Color Sergeant Andrew Tozier stood on the boulder alone, the flag staff planted at his feet while he fired a rifle, defending the regiment's line. When ammunition ran low, and retreat being out of the question, Chamberlain ordered the fixing of bayonets, and proceeded to charge the Confederate attackers. The men of the 20th Maine swept down through the little valley driving the Confederates out of the area, thereby securing the army's flank. On the slope of the little hill they had defended lay the bodies of dozens of their dead and wounded comrades. Were it not for the brave actions of the men of the 20th Maine Infantry that day, the Confederates could have easily rolled-up on the left flank and crushed the Union Army in a pincer movement.

Weston Keene, the commander of Co. D of the 20th Maine and the champion of Sgt. Morton and Pvt. Barker in this letter, did not make it to the end of the war; he was killed in action at Peebles' Farm, Virginia on September 30, 1864.

In fine condition. Original Civil War-date letters from members of the 20th Maine regarding the action at Gettysburg, where their heroics made them the most famous regiment of the entire war, are worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War manuscripts. (#24679) **$4,950**

CSA president Jefferson Davis sets the record straight and gives a gripping account of his capture by Union forces near Irwinville, Georgia at the end of the Civil War, and denies that he attempted to escape in women's clothing!

24. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. 1808-1889. President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. **Exceptional Letter Signed** with a **Lengthy Handwritten Postscript Signed** *"J.D."*, Six pages, Quarto, dated April 8, 1878 from Beauvoir, Mississippi. Written to his former West Point classmate, **Crafts J. Wright** (1808-1893), who remained a life-long friend and correspondent. Davis writes (in full):

"Dear Friend,

I have just received yours of the 2nd & 4th insts. together with the Chicago Tribune which you enclosed to me. I thank you for the affectionate zeal you manifest in my behalf. Mrs. Davis is now in Memphis & I have not the advantage of availing myself of her recollection of events. So as you ask me to answer at once I can only give you at this time my own recollections to be filled out as soon as I may with what I may learn from her.

As has been heretofore stated our little encampment was surprised by the firing across the Creek, being a combat of the Federal brigade with the other. It was then as stated so dark that the troops did not recognise each other. My coachman waked me up & told me there was firing across the Creek; as I had lain down fully dressed, I immediately arose, stepped out, & saw some cavalry deployed at large intervals advancing upon the Camp: It was not light enough to distinguish any thing distinctly, but the manner of the movement convinced me that it was not by the marauders who were expected, but by troopers; and I stepped back so to inform my wife. She urged me to leave them believing that troops would not injure them but that I would be in danger by remaining. She threw over my shoulders her own Waterproof cloak and a shawl also, and sent her servant girl, a colored woman with me as if going to the Branch for water. There were no sentinels around the tents, but a horseman advanced towards me, ordered me to halt & dropped his carbine on me. I instantly threw the shawl & cloak off, so as to be unencumbered & answering his demand for a surrender with a defiance, advanced towards him. My wife seeing this for I was still very near to the tent, ran after me & threw her arms around my neck, I then turned back, led her to the tent -- & passed around to the rear of it, to a fire which was burning there. The colored woman picked up the cloak & shawl and returned with them to the tent. All statements not in keeping with this, are false. Some time elapsed after this before I saw Col. Pritchard, he afterwards told me that he was sent in pursuit of the wagon train, that he had no expectation of finding me with it and did not know for three hours after that I was in the camp – which time he has however now reduced to 'ten minutes'! With the addition of the purpose of which is evident, that he also thus early learned, that I was 'disguised when captured,' The pillage of the Camp commenced immediately & my servants, who were preparing some breakfast for my children had it snatched from the fire when it was partly cooked & this was the thieving which provoked my angry language to Col Pritchard when he at length came, & told me he was the Commanding Officer. I cannot with any accuracy answer your inquiry as to how much was lost, by the members of the party at that time. I only know that the pillage was general, rapidly & expertly executed – for example – My horse was seized, the Waterproof cloak strapped behind the saddle (similar to the one Mrs. Davis threw over my shoulders, which I had been in the habit of wearing in Richmond) was taken from the saddle, the saddle taken from the horse, one girth taken off, saddle blanket & one rein of the bridle, so that the horse & his equipment were soon in different places, even down to the minute divisoin I have stated. When I noticed this I remarked – to the minute divisions I have stated. When I noticed this I remarked – 'You are an expert set of thieves' One of the men with admirable coolness laughingly replied – 'You think so, do you?' I have no recollection of Col Pritchard even having proposed to 'divide our supplies' but I do remember that Mrs. Davis had some little delicacies such as were needed for her children, and that she complained to Col Pritchard of their seizure & that he promised to have all requisite supplied when we got to Macon. 'Tis quite absurd for him, now to pretend that they were necessary for an issue of provisions to a Brigade – and I also remember that they were never replaced but that myself & family & staff when on the ship were served at a second table & provided only with the coarsest food. As to his report of a conversation with me, in which he said the garments worn by me when captured were not particularly adapted to rapid locomotion or the use of firearms – I can only regard it as an attempt to bolster up the falsehood he may have vauntingly told at some other time to Genl. Wilson or another, & will only add that if he had perpetrated such insolence he would have received an answer he could not have forgotten. Though minute in describing the expedition and the Transport ship on which my wife & children were held in captivity, after I had been immured in fortress Monroe, Col Pritchard only gives the result, of a Waterproof Cloak and a black woolen shawl, omitting putably as unimportant the fact that the trunks of my family were broken open & robbed of every article tempting to the sight, including the clothes of my infant daughter, photographic albums, medals, &c &c &c. One of these albums, by the assistance of an honest man in New York, was traced to Iowa, where a personal friend of mine recovered it, though many of the most valued family portraits had in the meantime been extracted form it. With a cool assurance, which is really laughable, a man in New York who acquired one of the medals, wrote to me sending photographs of the front and reverse and asking me to give him its history! I weary of these disgusting details, to men like yourself it must be a mortification to know that y our countrymen have behaved so meanly. So far as I know, never in the annals of civilized war did a Commanding Officer treat a prisoner of high rank among his own people in a manner so little in accordance with the usages of a soldier and the instincts of a gentlemen, as Col. B.D. Pritchard treated me while in his power. Yet had he limited himself to his official report or had he afterwards stated only the truth I should not probably have thus recorded his meanness and dishonesty.

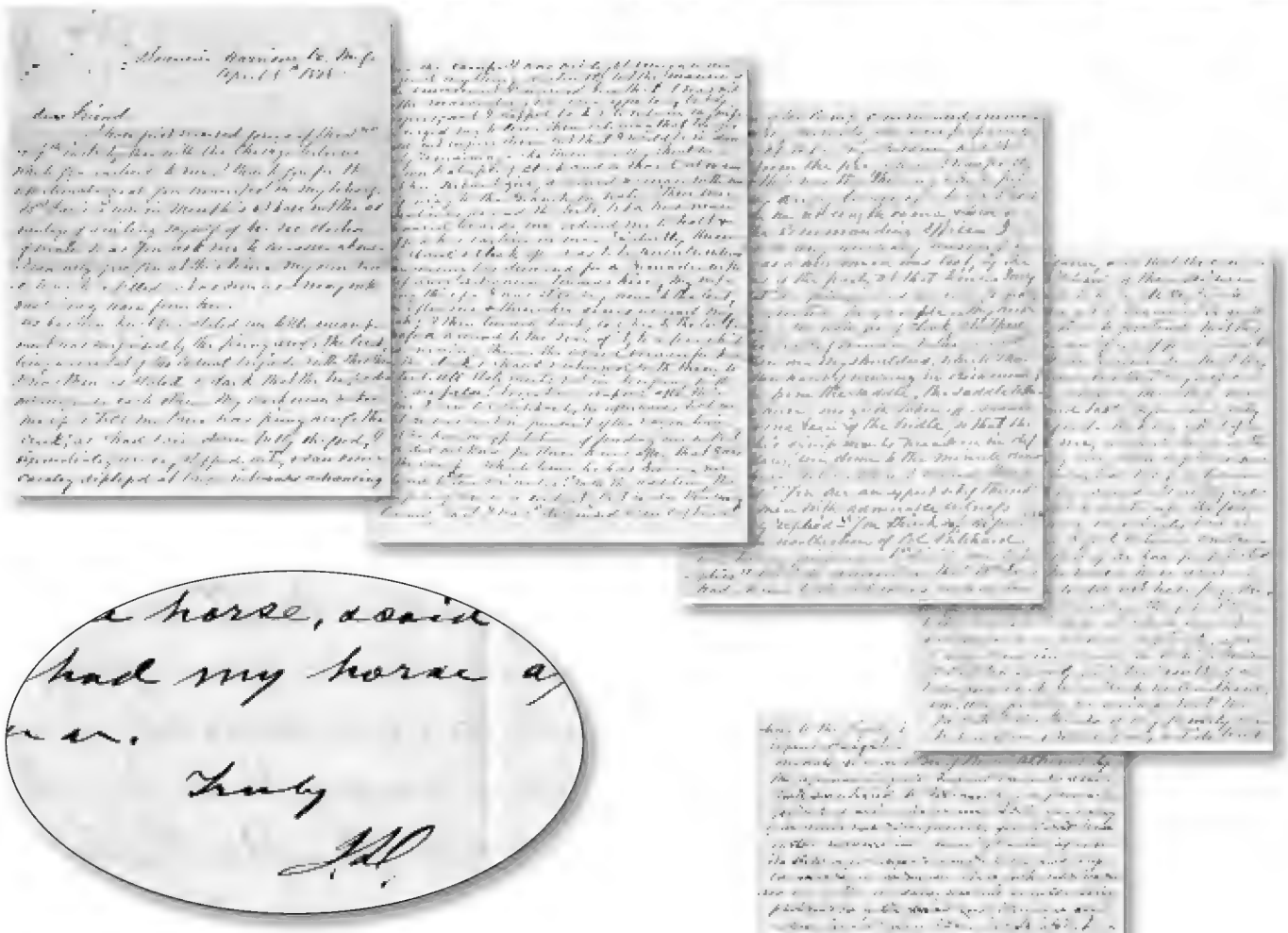
Truly your friend,

Jefferson Davis

P.S. Not only were my horses taken as loot, but also two, which were the property of my Wife, and those of all the gentlemen who were with our party, some of whom were paroled soldiers riding their own horses, and acting as helps to my Wife and children before I joined them. Col Pritchard announced his purpose to take my saddle horse, & said he would like to say he had my horse after he went home, &c &c.

Truly, J.D."

Jefferson Davis was captured by the Fourth Michigan cavalry in the early morning of May 10, 1865, at Irwinsville in southern Georgia. With his party, known as the "fleeing Confederacy", were Mr. John H. Reagan of Texas, his postmaster general; Captain Moody of Mississippi, an old neighbor of the Davis family; Governor Lubbock of Texas and Colonels Harrison and Johnson of his staff; Mrs. Davis and her four children – Maggie, some 10 years old; Jeff, about 8; Willie, 5; and a girl baby (who grew up to become known as "Winnie, the daughter of the Confederacy") – a brother and sister of Mrs. Davis, two servants, a small force of cavalry, a few others and a small train of horses, mules, wagons and ambulances. Among the horses were a span of carriage horses presented to Mr. Davis by the citizens of Richmond during the heyday of the Confederacy; also a splendid saddle horse, the pride of the ex-president himself.



Besides his own fine gray suit, Davis was wearing his wife's large waterproof shawl thrown over his head and shoulders, which led to rumors that he was wearing women's clothes in an attempt to disguise himself. Some of the most egregious and slanderous reports included one that asserted he was wearing a "hoopskirt, sunbonnet and calico wrapper", which had little basis in truth. The shawl and robe he was wearing are believed to have been deposited in the archives of the war department at Washington by order of Secretary Stanton.

Jefferson Davis found the years following the Civil War to be difficult. After his capture, he was incarcerated at Fort Monroe, then released. He did not seek a pardon from President Johnson, as he felt it would be a betrayal of both his countrymen and his beliefs. He also refused to accept a U.S. Senate seat from Mississippi, stating that "insult and violence, producing alienation between the sections, would be the only result." Though a man of great moral conviction and stature, he remained a controversial figure for the rest of his life, and was in essence a living anachronism for the U.S. government — the personification of treason (in the eyes of Northerners) living peacefully within U.S. borders.

An historic and highly important letter from Davis, giving his own account of his capture by Union forces after the fall of the Confederacy.

In fine condition. (#24724) **$39,500**

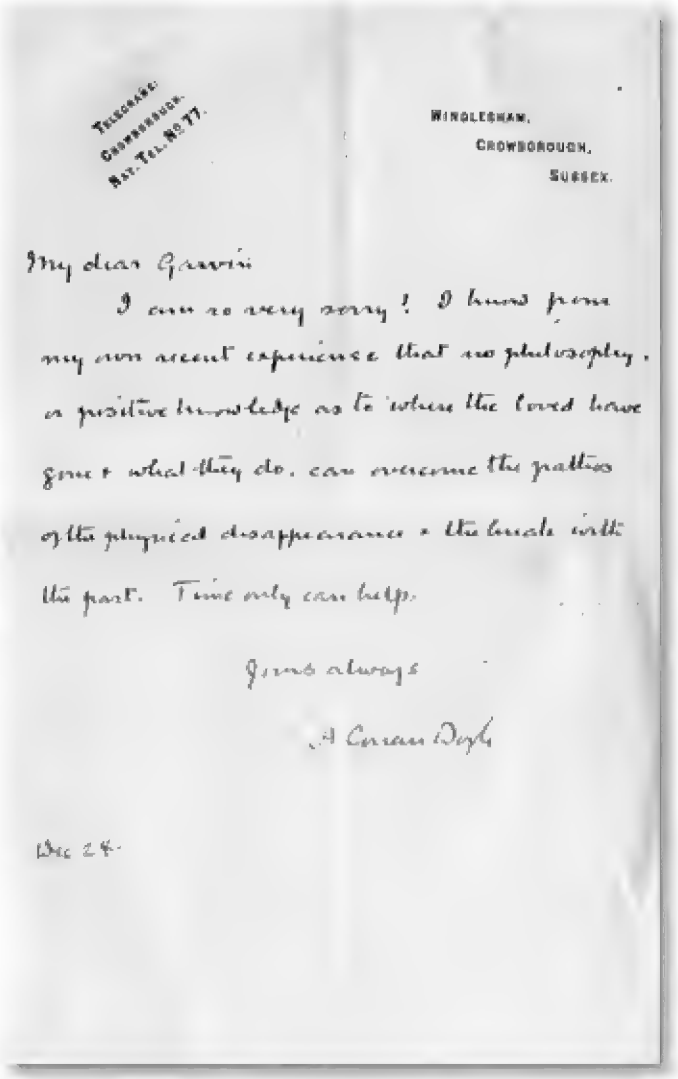
This letter is published in the Rowland edition (1923) of Davis' papers, (vol. 8, pp 175-78), and also in Carl Sandburg's Lincoln Collector (1950), pp. 294-96 from the Oliver Barrett Collection.

25. DISNEY, WALT. 1901-1966. American animator and studio head. **Phenomenal Photograph Signed** *"Walt"*, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, double-weight with a matte finish. A seated, half-figure portrait of the youthful American producer, executive and animator, whose name is synonymous with quality feature-length animated cartoons. Inscribed *"To Karen from Walt"*. A much sought-after image. In fine condition. (#19077) **$3,500**

Expressing his most tender condolences, Arthur Conan Doyle understands the pain of losing a spouse:

"I am so very sorry! I know from my own recent experience that no philosophy is positive knowledge as to where the loved have gone & what they do, can overcome the pathos of the physical disappearance & the break with the past. Time only can help..."

26. DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN. 1859-1930. British novelist and detective fiction writer. **Wonderful Autograph Letter Signed**,


TELEGRAMS:
CROWBOROUGH.
NAT. TEL. No 77.
WINDLESHAM,
CROWBOROUGH,
SUSSEX.
My dear Garvin
I am so very sorry! I know from
my own recent experience that no philosophy,
a positive knowledge as to where the loved have
gone & what they do, can overcome the pathos
of the physical disappearance & the break with
the past. Time only can help.
Yours always
A Conan Doyle
Dec 28.

One page, Quarto, on *"Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex"* letterhead stationery, dated December, 1928. Written to *"My dear Garvin"*. Doyle pens (in full):

"My dear Garvin

I am so very sorry! I know from my own recent experience that no philosophy is positive knowledge as to where the loved have gone & what they do, can overcome the pathos of the physical disappearance & the break with the past. Time only can help.

Yours always
A Conan Doyle"

Beautiful words of condolence from Doyle, who himself was no stranger to grief. In 1906, after eleven years of marriage, he lost his first wife Louise Hawkins to tuberculosis. In fine condition. (#24672) **$4,950**

27. Earhart, Amelia. 1897-1937. American aviatrix. **Gorgeous Vintage Signed Photograph**, approx. 7 in. x 9 in., sepia-tone, matted to a huge 12 in. x 16 in. overall. The famous aviation pioneer is shown wearing a white blouse in this attractive head-and-shoulders portrait. Signed at the lower right with the white blouse as background, *"Amelia Earhart"*. Small crease to the matting, not affecting the image or the signature; otherwise, in fine condition. A fabulous signed image. (#24758) **$3,950**

Thomas Edison on his 80th birthday!

28. Edison, Thomas. 1847-1931. American inventor. **Wonderful Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 ¾ in., sepia-tone, featuring the elderly statesman of invention in semi-profile. Signed boldly at the lower margin in black ink, *"Thomas A. Edison."*, with his distinctive umbrella paraph. Most significantly, on the verso the following notations were made by the original collector: *"Feb. 11th, 1927 – Edison's 80th Birthday. Autographed in the presence of the owner, Robert C. Lamper"*. An excellent signed photograph, autographed the day the famous scientist became an octogenarian! In fine condition. (#24765) **$1,500**

Thomas Edison expresses his frustration with singers and musicians after conducting a phonograph recording!

"I had 2 singers in a duet. Their words didn't match at all one would be 2 words behind etc. I asked if they didn't hear the piano, they said only slightly. I then had Stevens conduct with stick right in front where both could see him…"

29. Edison, Thomas. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, originally acquired by "God Bless America" singer Kate Smith who had amassed a large collection of celebrity autographs. Judging by the content, we believe this letter to have been written c. 1920. The letter is written in pencil to *"Walter"*, regarding the conducting of musicians for a recording! Edison writes (in full):

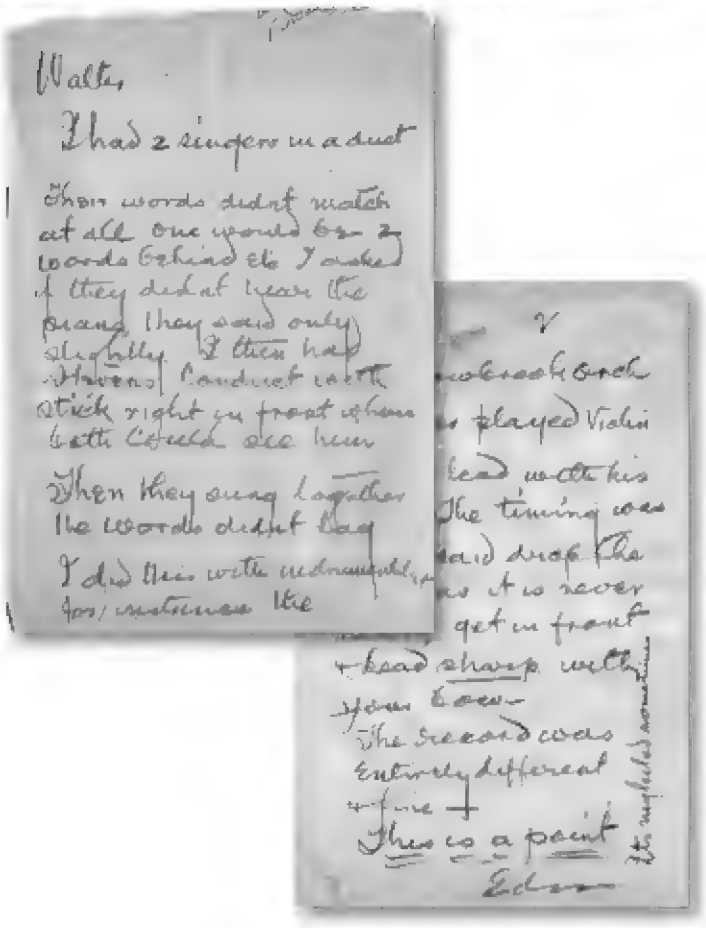
"Walter,

I had 2 singers in a duet. Their words didn't match at all one would be 2 words behind etc. I asked if they didn't hear the piano, they said only slightly. I then had Stevens conduct with stick right in front where both could see him.

Then they sung together the words didn't lag.

I did this with instrumentalists for instance the Meadowbrook Orch. the leader played violin & didn't lead with his bow. The timing was bad I said drop the violin as it is never heard, get in front & lead sharp with your bow. The record was entirely different & fine. This is a point it's neglected sometimes.

Edison."


Walter,

I had 2 singers in a duet

Their words didn't match at all one would be 2 words behind etc I asked if they didn't hear the piano they said only slightly I then had Stevens Conduct with stick right in front where both could see him

When they sung together the words didn't lag

I did this with instrumentalists for instance the

played Violin

lead with his

the timing was

said drop the

as it is never

get in front

+lead sharp with

your bow

The record was

entirely different

+fine+

This is a point

Edison

Research into Edison's recordings has turned up at least one song recorded with the Meadowbrook Dance Orchestra, a fox-trot entitled *Me And The Boy Friend* by lyricist Sidney Clare and composer Jimmie Monaco, both talented songwriters from the Vaudevillian era. *Me and the Boy Friend* was recorded on an Edison Diamond Disc, a later incarnation of the phonograph and an improvement over the original cylinder-style records. The Diamond Disc most closely resembles the vinyl albums we are familiar with today, or rather, that peaked in popularity in the 1970s and 1980s.

The Edison Diamond Disc

Phonograph Cylinders peaked in popularity around 1905. After this, discs and disc players, most notably the Victrolas, began to dominate the market. The Edison Company had been fully devoted to cylinder phonographs, but, concerned with discs' rising popularity, the company began developing their own disc player and discs in secret. The result was a disc molded from phenol and formaldehyde mixed with wood-flour and a solvent into a heat-resistant disc. This material always remained absolutely plane (flat), which was essential as it formed the core of the disc record. A diamond point was obtained for the stylus, and thus the "Diamond Disc" was born. The Disc Phonograph and the Edison Discs were designed to be an entire system, incompatible with other discs or disc players.

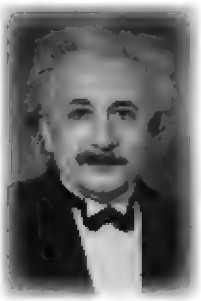
The new Edison Disc Phonograph was shown for the first time publicly at the Fifth Annual Convention for the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 10-13th, 1911. The press reported that the new machine was based on Edison's British 1878 patent in order to deter claims of copyright infringement with Victor or Berliner. The new machine was also mentioned in the Edison Phonograph Monthly in July of 1911, but it was over a year before disc players or discs would be offered for sale.

By the end of 1912, three basic models of the Edison Disc Phonograph had been designed, ranging in price from $150 to $250, and the company salesmen took them around the country. Soon after, the choice of models was extended to feature less expensive players and luxury machines in stylish wood cabinets. Prices for the discs ranged from $1.15 to $4.25, but later were changed to $1.35 to $2.25. The discs were expensive to make because of the complicated chemical processes used for them. Still, the phonographs and discs were touted as being acoustically better than those of the competitors. In order to bolster claims of superiority, Edison claimed that his records could be played 1,000 times without wear.

On the disc label, sides were indicated by "L" and "R", referring to the left side or the right side when stored vertically. The early disc issues contained the Edison trademark, Edison's image, the title of the selection, and the composer, all pressed into the glossy black surface of the disc using a half-tone electrotype. The early issues did not carry the artists' names, reflecting Edison's policy of not seeking out name acts, but supposedly relying on the quality of the music alone. In 1915, the artists' names began to be added to the labels. In 1921, black paper labels with white Roman type began to be used, and were changed at the end of 1923 to white labels.

By 1917, the Disc Phonograph had garnered considerable success in the marketplace, and this good fortune continued for almost seven years. In contrast, the cylinder phonograph business declined; by 1925, the remaining cylinder customers had to order directly from the factory.

An excellent letter from Edison regarding a phonograph recording with a wonderful association with Kate Smith, famous for her rendition of "God Bless America". Archival repair; overall, in fine condition. (#)
$2,500



Albert Einstein expresses his renewed hope that *"Hitlerism will be destroyed"* shortly after Hitler abandoned his quest for the British Isles and turned his army upon the Soviets, his former ally

30. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 29, 1941 from Knollwood, Saranac Lake, New York. Written to a personal friend, Mr. David Rothman of Long Island. The two had met during the summer of 1939 while Einstein vacationed on Nassau Point, and Einstein later entrusted Rothman with the care of his sailboat *Tineff* (Yiddish for "Junk"), maintaining it for him during the winter months.

At the time this letter was written, Einstein had relocated for the summer to Saranac Lake on the advice of his doctors. Rothman helped ensure that Einstein could continue to enjoy his boat upstate by arranging the shipping of the "Tineff" to the Lake in the early summer of 1940. Einstein writes (in full):

"Dear Mr. Rothman:

It was very kind of you to send me again this year a pair of my favorite sandals [a pair of "sundial" sandals of which Einstein was particularly fond]. *I cannot wear them yet because those you have given me last year are still of kingly elegance. I wear them always in the sailboat and out.*

There is now more hope that Hitlerism will be destroyed. In any case a remarkable change since last year.

Hoping you and your family are in the best of health, I am with kind greetings,

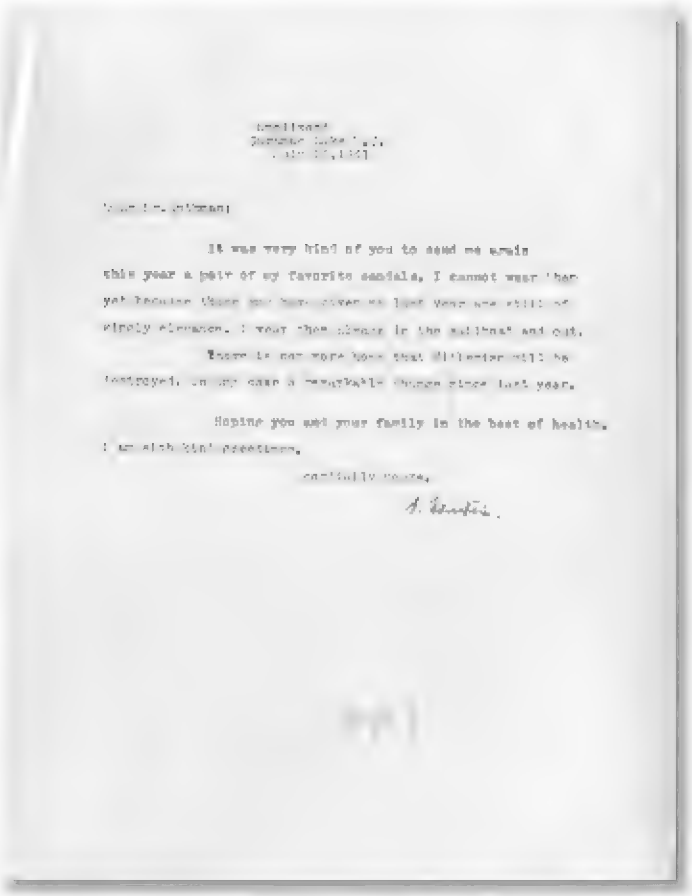
Cordially yours,

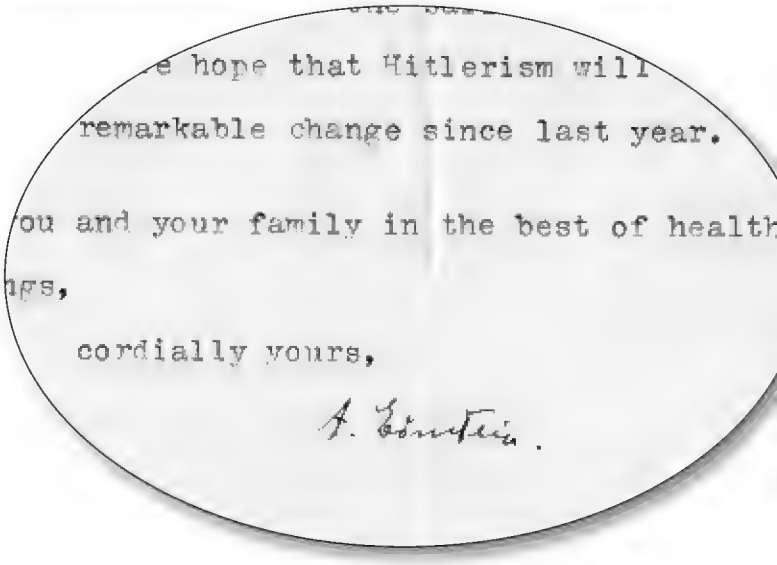
A. Einstein"

Hitler turns on his former allies, the Soviets – June 22, 1941

Considered one of the greatest miscalculations in the history of 20th century warfare, Operation Barbarossa was largely the brainchild of Hitler himself. His general staff advised against fighting a war on two fronts, but Hitler considered himself a political and military genius, and indeed at this point in the war he had achieved a whole series of lightning victories against what appeared to be insurmountable odds. Hitler's brashness and willingness to take risks, combined with the discipline of his troops and the Blitzkrieg tactics had won him the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia with hardly any struggle; Poland, Denmark and Norway fell with only slightly more resistance. The Nazis had achieved the rapid collapse of the French armies by slashing through Luxembourg north of the Maginot Line, pocketing large numbers of Allied troops, and then racing south to the Swiss border. The forces of Britain, driven from French soil, held out in the home country because of their naval superiority and parity in air power. Unable to force Britain's capitulation – though vacillating toward an invasion – and lacking sufficient naval assets and a strategic bomber force, Hitler grew impatient to get on with his long-desired invasion of the east, and managed to convince himself Britain would sue for peace once the Soviet Union was knocked out of the war. Once committed, the German army became mired in the mud and snow of the harsh Russian winter, and England breathed a sign of relief.

Excellent political commentary from Einstein shortly after the first ray of hope for the Western democracies emerges. In fine condition. (#24793) **$4,950**




e hope that Hitlerism will
remarkable change since last year.
ou and your family in the best of health
ngs,
cordially yours,
A. Einstein

Albert Einstein, an amateur violinist himself, comments on the "recently discovered recipe" for Antonio Stradivari's legendary violins!

31. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Typed Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, in German dated August 17, 1949. Written to Otto Wulff of Stade, Germany, who had apparently just discovered the "recipe" for duplicating the Stradivari violins buried in a British museum. Einstein writes (translated, in full):

"My dear Mr. Wulff:

As opposed to all other letters I have received so far concerning the violin problem, yours, dated July 16, has inspired more trust. I have always been convinced that the treatment of the wood was at the heart of the question. If your recipe is truly original, it could be of great economic significance. And therein lies the catch for me. You see, I don't' know anybody whom I trust well enough that I might assume the responsibility to tell him about it, and I would blame myself if my lack of discretion were to lead to the loss of the fruit of your discovery. I also think it justified that this industry be developed in Europe so that only finished instruments would be exported. For these reasons I hasten to return your recipe without having shown it to anybody. Perhaps you will succeed in finding somebody who can assist you and whom you can fully trust. It seems peculiar to me that nobody has ever taken notice of the document in the British Museum. I give you permission to share this letter with others and am further willing to lend you moral support in your endeavor, as far as that is possible, considering my inability to serve as an expert judge of this situation.

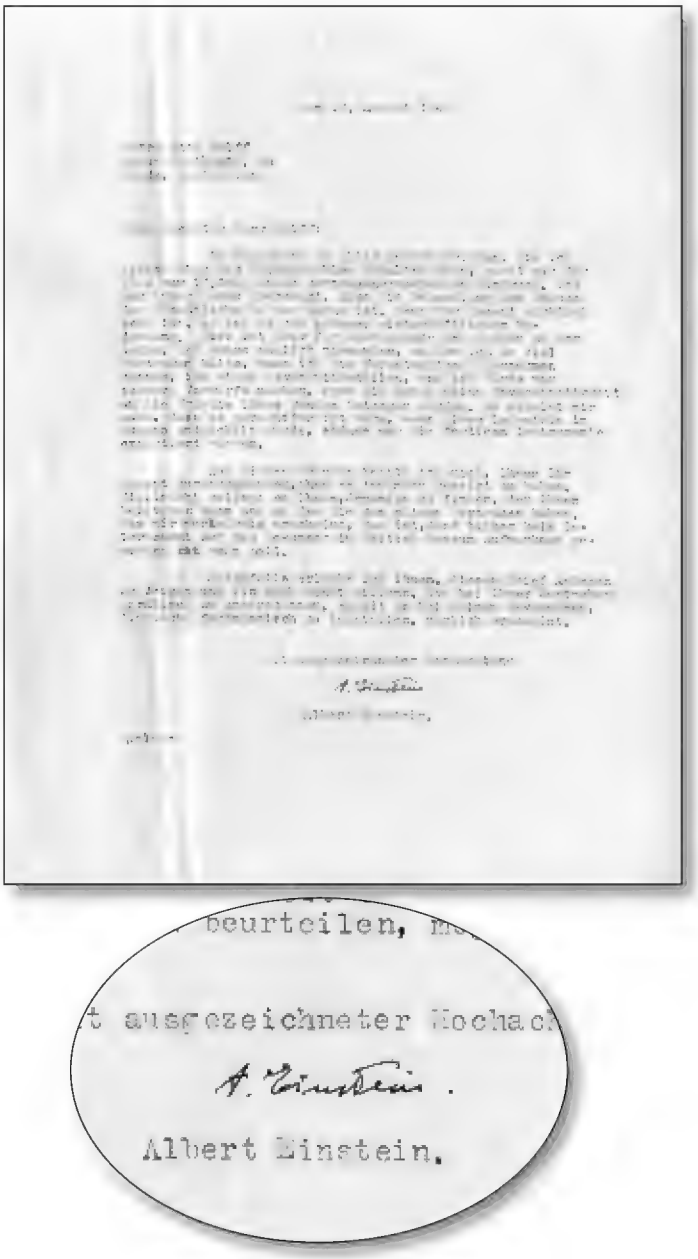
With high respect –

A. Einstein"

Accompanied with another handwritten letter in German, most likely in Wulff's hand, noted "Secret!" at the head. This letter, outlining Stradivari's recipe, reads (translated, in full):

"The wood for the violin must be well dried, mature, and above all, grained. Clear wood is not ideal. For about an hour, place the top of the violin and the sound post into hot, liquid honey to which you have added a few spoons of fish oil. Mix well and make sure the wood does not warp. Every day for six days, you brush the inside of the top with the hot mixture, using a soft brush, but always scrape off the previous layer first. The bottom of the violin, as well as the ribs, is treated likewise, but with hot turpentine. Following the last application (let rest for 24 hours), scrape off the last layer, scrub with a soft wool cloth, and rub in goose lard. Let rest for two days, then scrub the wood dry and steam it. Build the body of the violin and hang up in fresh air for two days. Now complete the violin. For the varnish use a mixture of Dragon's Blood (2/3), Elemi resin and Amber with olive oil. Mix well and brush on hot.

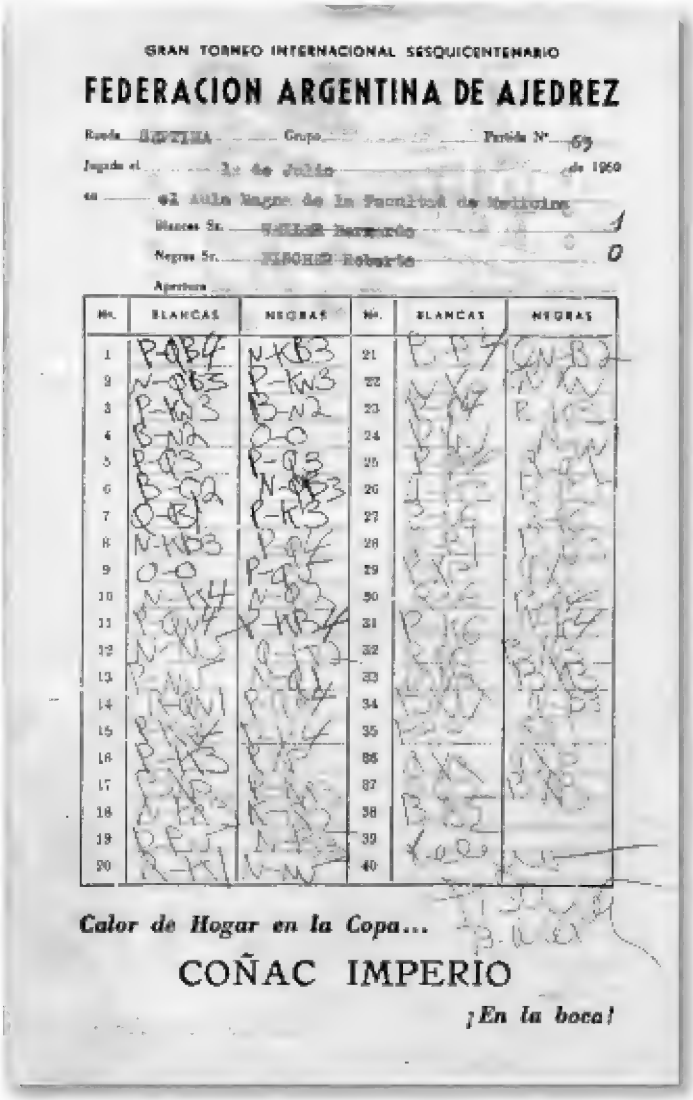
Antonio Stradivari 1723"



For well over 100 years, scientists have debated the reasons why Antonio Stradivari's (1644–1737) violins produce such a superior sound. "Indeed, over the last century and a half, many famous physicists have been intrigued by the workings of the violin, with Helmholtz, Savart and Raman all making vital contributions." (*Science and the Stradivarius*, Gough). From wood affected by a mini-ice age to chemical treatments for insect infestations or secret recipes for varnish, no one has yet successfully explained why Stradivarius violins are far superior to those constructed by other notable craftsmen. This "secret" recipe was sent to Einstein, no doubt, because in addition to his fame as a physicist, he was also an accomplished amateur violinist.

An intriguing letter linking Einstein's scientific interests with violins. In fine condition. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope. (#24683) **$6,950**

32. Ellington, Duke. 1899-1974. U.S. jazz composer and conductor. **Signed Vintage Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., sepia-tone, inscribed on the image in blue fountain ink: *"To Florence, good luck, Duke Ellington"*. Crease to the very tip of the right corner, which does not detract from the image; otherwise, in fine condition. The signature is superb. (#24702) **$395**


GRAN TORNEO INTERNACIONAL SESQUICENTENARIO
FEDERACION ARGENTINA DE AJEDREZ
Ronda ARGENTINA Grupo Partida Nº 69
Jugada el 1o de Julio de 1960
en el Aula Magna de la Facultad de Medicina
Blancas Sr. Wexler Bernardo 1
Negras Sr. FISCHER Roberto 0
Apertura
Nro. BLANCAS NEGRAS Nro. BLANCAS NEGRAS
Calor de Hogar en la Copa...
COÑAC IMPERIO
¡En la boca!

Bobby Fischer suffers a rare defeat, handed to him by Bernardo Wexler in the 1960 Buenos Aires International Chess Tournament

33. Fischer, Bobby. b. 1943. American chess player. **Partly-Printed Document Hand-Scored and Signed**, being a coveted official chess score sheet dated July 1, 1960, from the 1960 Buenos Aires International Chess Tournament held in Argentina. Approximately 7 in. x 11 in. with printed titles and entries in Spanish, the sheet lists Bobby Fischer opposing Bernard Wexler – the 1959 Argentine champion – and is hand-scored by Fischer, detailing every move of their game. The legendary chess champion lost in 38 moves, and has signed just beneath the final play, *"Fischer"*.

Two binder holes along left edge; on the whole, in fine condition. The best type of Fischer collectible, perfect for display. (#24686) **$1,500**

Ian Fleming discusses the depiction of his famous character, debonair secret agent James Bond, in an American edition of his published novels

"...it's nice of you to ask for my comments on the James Bond likeness. I have no great objections to him as depicted, though he looks a bit stunted and I don't care for the shape of his collar, which I think must have been bought at Brookes' [sic] *Brothers..."*

34. FLEMING, IAN. 1908-1964. British journalist and novelist. **Uncommon Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"4 Old Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4"* letterhead stationery, dated May 8, 1962 from London. Written to Mrs. Jay Tower of the New American Library (NAL) in New York City. Fleming pens (in full):

"Dear Jay Tower,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 25th and it's nice of you to ask for my comments on the James Bond likeness.

I have no great objections to him as depicted, though he looks a bit stunted and I don't care for the shape of his collar, which I think must have been bought at Brookes' [sic] *Brothers.*

But the NAL styling of my books and your wonderful promotion of them is so good that I really have no criticisms.

By the way, the last time I saw you and Victor he was kind enough to say that he would complete my collection of your art work by sending me the original of the picture of Diamonds are Forever. Would you be an angel and jog his memory about this as I have a blank space left on the wall of my office, the rest being occupied by NAL art work in the smartest possible of gold frames.

Many thanks for the New Yorker piece, which I had in fact seen. It is quite fun but full of ridiculous mistakes like mixing up The Times with the Sunday Times. Very unlike the New Yorker.

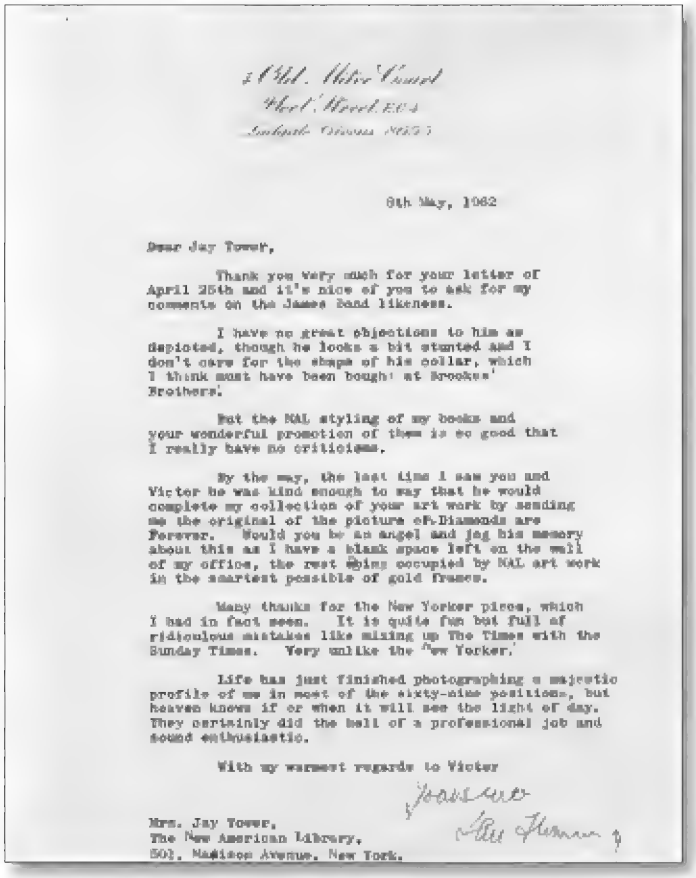
Life has just finished photographing a majestic profile of me in most of the sixty-nine positions, but heaven knows if or when it will see the light of day. They certainly did a hell of a professional job and sound enthusiastic.

With my warmest regards to Victor
Yours ever
Ian Fleming"

Accompanied with a copy of the original April 21, 1962 *New Yorker* article profiling Fleming, in which he gives an interview to a reporter. The article reads (in part);

"[Fleming] *was here for a weekend recently en route from his Jamaica hideaway to his London home, and we caught him on Sunday morning at his hotel, the Pierre, where he amiably stood us a lunch. He ordered a prefatory medium-dry Martini of American vermouth and Beefeater gin, with lemon peel, and so did we.*

'I'm here to see my publisher and assorted crooks,' he said. 'Not other assorted crooks, mind you. By 'crooks,' I don't mean crooks at all; I mean former Secret Service men. There are one or two of them here, you know?



8th May, 1962

Dear Jay Tower,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 25th and it's nice of you to ask for my comments on the James Bond likeness.

I have no great objections to him as depicted, though he looks a bit stunted and I don't care for the shape of his collar, which I think must have been bought at Brookes' Brothers.

But the NAL styling of my books and your wonderful promotion of them is so good that I really have no criticisms.

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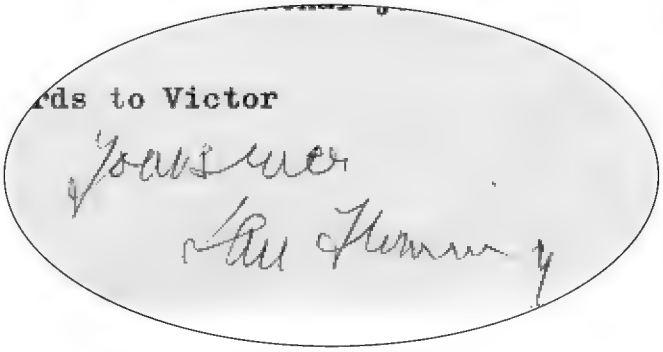
Life has just finished photographing a majestic profile of me in most of the sixty-nine positions, but heaven knows if or when it will see the light of day. They certainly did a hell of a professional job and sound enthusiastic.

With my warmest regards to Victor

Yours ever

Ian Fleming

Mrs. Jay Tower,
The New American Library,
501, Madison Avenue, New York.



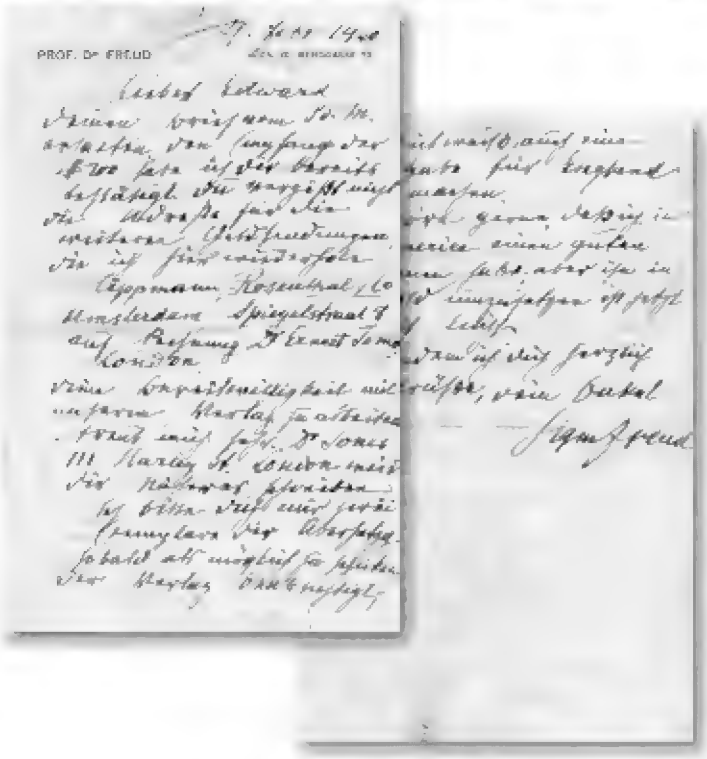
...rds to Victor

Yours ever

Ian Fleming

...Mr. Fleming, a sunburned, tall, curly-haired, blue-eyed man of fifty-three in a dark-blue suit, blue shirt, and blue-dotted bow tie, ordered another Martini, and so did we..."

Very faint toning from previous framing; otherwise, in fine condition. Letters from Fleming discussing his James Bond character are very uncommon, and this charming piece of correspondence is especially desirable. (#24820) **$9,500**



35. Flynn, Errol. 1909-1959. Australian-born film actor. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 6 in. x 9 in., black and white, showing the debonair actor wearing a formal coat and bowtie, and holding a cigarette casually in his right hand. Signed with sentiment on the image in black ink, *"Hello! Errol Flynn"*. In fine condition. (#24811) **$695**

Despite his growing reputation, Sigmund Freud is discouraged with the prospect of publishing one of his books in America – *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis* – which would later become one of his most popular and successful writings

"I am pleased to hear that I have a good reputation in America but it is not easy now to make money with it"

36. Freud, Sigmund. 1856-1939. Austrian psychiatrist. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated February 27, 1920 from Vienna. Written in German on his personal Berggasse stationery to his nephew, **Edward Bernays** (1891-1995). Freud pens (translated, in full):

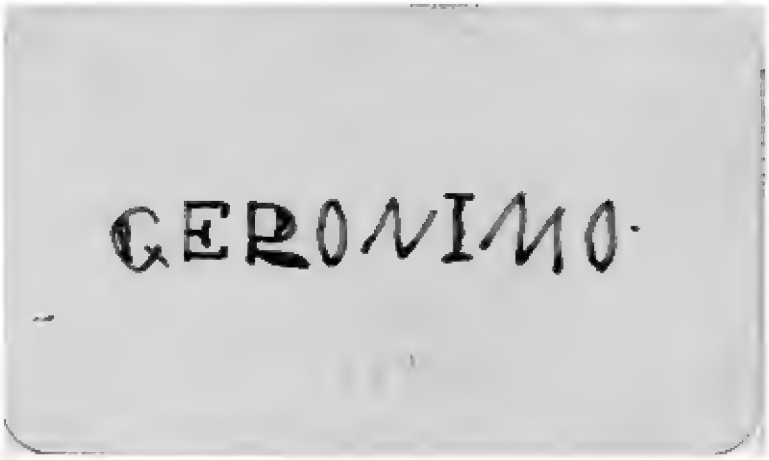
"Received your letter of 5th of this month. I have already confirmed the receipt of $100. You will not forget the address for further remittances of money. I am repeating it here: Lippmann, Rosenthal & Col, Amsterdam, Spiegelstraat 8 on the account of Dr. Ernest Jones, London. I am very happy about your willingness to work with our publisher. Dr. Jones, 111 Marley St., London, will give you further details in a letter. Please send me two copies of the translation as soon as possible. As far as I know, the publisher is planning an edition for England as well. I am pleased to hear that I have a good reputation in America but it is not easy now to make money with it."

Signed at the close, *"Sigm Freud"*.

Edward Bernays was the son of Freud's sister and his brother-in-law. The two families became unusually bound as double in-laws, when Freud's sister Anna married his wife's brother Eli. Around the turn of the century Anna and Eli emigrated to America where they raised Edward and his siblings. By the time he was thirty, Edward Bernays had developed a new business discipline, public relations, which has had almost as far reaching an effect on the world as his uncle's foundation of psychoanalysis. His pioneering research into the psychology of advertising and mass communications resulted in startling and new theories of merchandising, which were put to the test soon after he opened an office in New York City. Eager to assist his uncle, Bernays proposed Boni and Liveright that they publish an English translation of Freud's *Vorlesungen zur Einfuhrung in die Psychoanalyse*, a series of six lectures given at the University of Vienna three years earlier. Bernays explained his motivations to assist Freud in his 1965 autobiography, *Biography of an Idea*; he wished to further the widespread recognition of his uncle's work (as well as clarify the public's misconceptions about psychoanalysis), and to earn Freud some money.

Uncle Sigmund was not entirely enthusiastic about Bernays' book publishing ideas, and we know from this and other letters that he was prejudiced against America and Americans. After some negotiations and agreement, the volume was published in 1920 as *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. It was issued in an edition of 3,000 copies, and sold for $4 each – Freud received a 15% royalty. As it was the most easily understood of Freud's works, it was a publishing success. In 1923, Freud wrote that it was "…the only book which pays." The $100 mentioned in this letter was the advanced against royalties for the book. Freud's disciple, the Welsh psychoanalyst Dr. Ernest T. Jones (1879-1958), founded the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* and helped managed the psychoanalytical foundation/publishing house that published the Journal; in 1938 he played a key role in securing Freud and his family's release from occupied Austria.

A great letter in which Freud expresses doubts about the salability of one of his most important works, *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*, which would soon become one of his most successful. In fine condition. (#24684) **$6,950**



Rare signature of legendary Apache war leader Geronimo

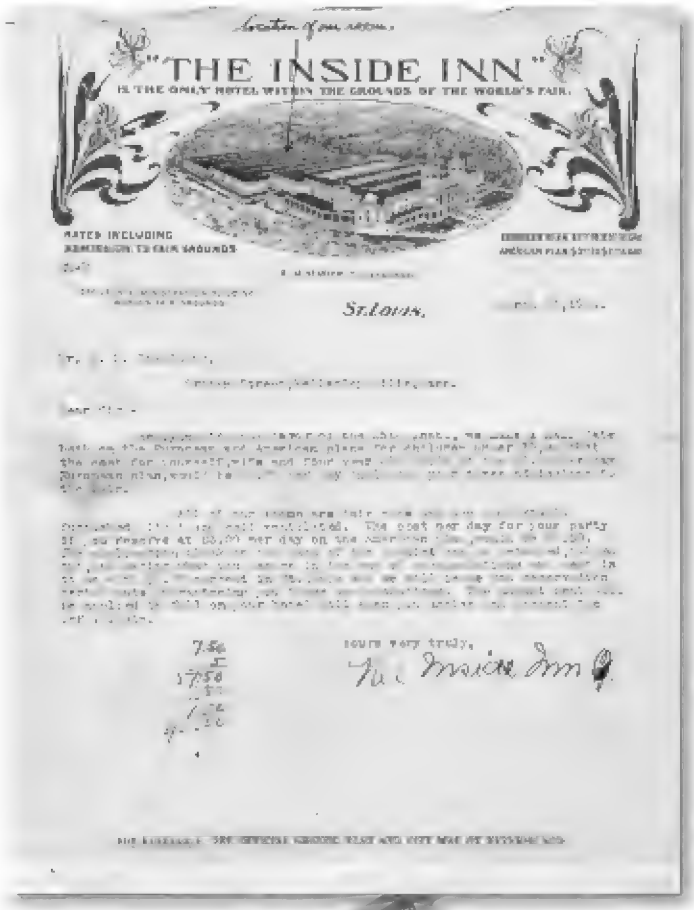
37. GERONIMO. 1829?-1909. American Indian leader. **Rare Bold Signature**, in black ink, on a card approx. 4 in. x 2 3/8 in. affixed to a larger sheet (7¾ in. x 9 in.) on which the recipient has tipped a number of additional documents of provenance. Geronimo has boldly signed his name in the center of the card. He always printed his signature, usually in pencil, sideways from the top down; it looks and reads like a totem when viewed from that angle. Just beneath the signature card on the larger leaf, another hand has written in black ink *"His autograph. Handed to E.R.S. by him June 15, 1904"* – written by the recipient, Ernest R. Spaulding of Boston.

Late in life, Geronimo apparently made a conscious decision not to follow the "white man's road", though he did not return to his old ways. Instead, he became a "showman". With the special permission of the War Department, he attended a number of expositions as an "attraction", accompanied by a number of men, women and children, including Naiche, his wife Ha-o-zinne, and their two small children. Geronimo's first appearance "in exhibition" took place at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition (Omaha, Nebraska, September 9 - October 30, 1898), followed by his public appearance at the Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo, New York, Summer, 1901).

Geronimo's next "official" appearance (in contrast to his purely "commercial" exhibitions) was at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 in St. Louis. He lived in the "Apache Village", one of the many clusters of typical native dwellings near the Indian Building. Geronimo had a booth to himself between that of Pueblo women grinding corn and making bread and that of Pueblo pottery makers. There, he worked industriously at his bows and arrows. [A famous photograph taken during his attendance at the exhibition shows Geronimo seated and working on a bow and arrow.] He also entertained the spectators by singing and dancing.

The present autograph is accompanied with another sheet with Ernest R. Spaulding's membership ticket for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as well as a printed flyer from the Hotel Vancouver and the Empress Hotel in Canada. Also included is a **Typed Letter Signed** on illustrated letterhead of *The Inside Inn*, the only hotel within the grounds of the World's Fair in St. Louis, dated March 31, 1904 and addressed to Spaulding in Wellesley, Massachusetts, confirming his reservation at the hotel during the Fair.

Written in ink, very few of these unquestionably authentic signatures survive. This one, with such fantastic accompanying provenance, is a very rare example. This is only the third ink example we have seen in 20 years. (#23459) **$9,500**



During the sensational campaign season of 1860, William Lloyd Garrison is energized by recent abolitionist speeches and the real prospect of a Republican victory, which would bring Abraham Lincoln to the White House

"We had a very excellent meeting… The attendance was very large, H[ezekiah]. *Ford Douglass made a long and telling speech, and drew out Henry Wilson in explanation and defence of himself, and Abraham Lincoln, and the Republican party…"*

38. Garrison, William Lloyd. 1805-1879. American abolitionist and journalist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated July 5, 1860 from Boston. Written to abolitionist Wendell Phillips, an ardent abolitionist and president of the Anti-Slavery society. Garrison pens (in full):

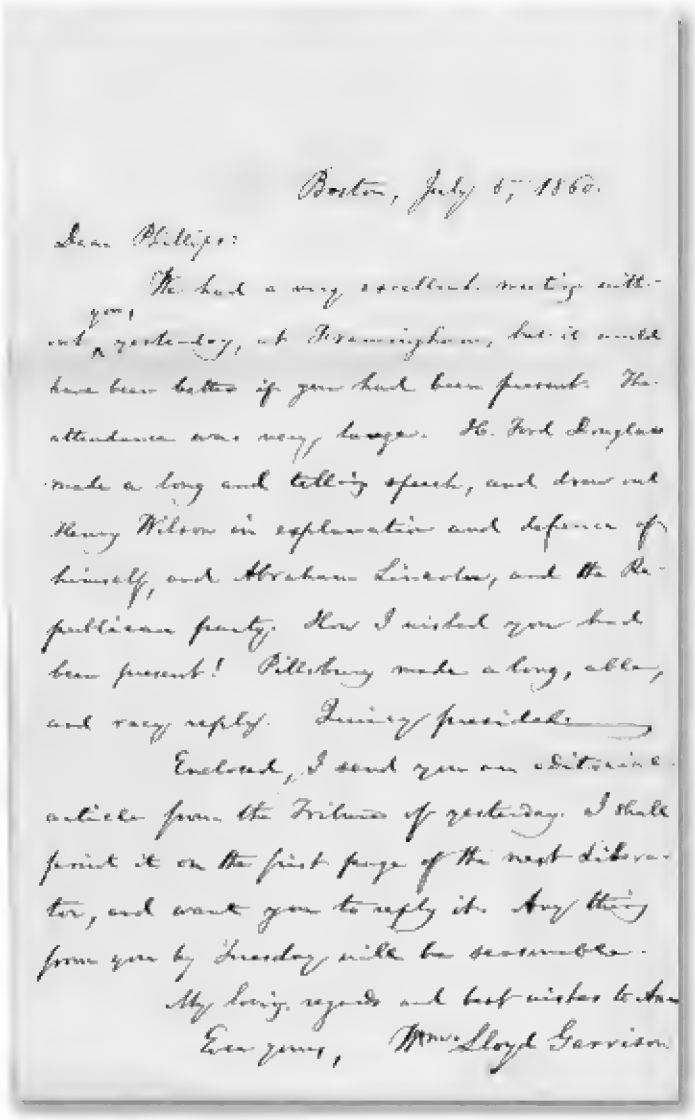
"Dear Phillips:

We had a very excellent meeting without you yesterday, at Framingham, but it would have been better if you had been present. The attendance was very large, H[ezekiah]. *Ford Douglass made a long and telling speech, and drew out Henry Wilson in explanation and defence of himself, and Abraham Lincoln, and the Republican party. How I wished you had been present! Pillsbury made a long, able and racy reply. Quincy presided.*

Enclosed, I send you an editorial article from the Tribune of yesterday. I shall print it on the first page of the next Liberator, and want you to reply to it. Anything from you by Tuesday will be seasonable.

My loving regards and best wishes to Ann.

Ever yours,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison"



Boston, July 5, 1860.

Dear Phillips:

We had a very excellent meeting without you yesterday, at Framingham, but it would have been better if you had been present. The attendance was very large. H. Ford Douglass made a long and telling speech, and drew out Henry Wilson in explanation and defence of himself, and Abraham Lincoln, and the Republican party. How I wished you had been present! Pillsbury made a long, able, and racy reply. Quincy presided.

Enclosed, I send you an editorial article from the Tribune of yesterday. I shall print it on the first page of the next Liberator, and want you to reply it. Anything from you by Tuesday will be seasonable.

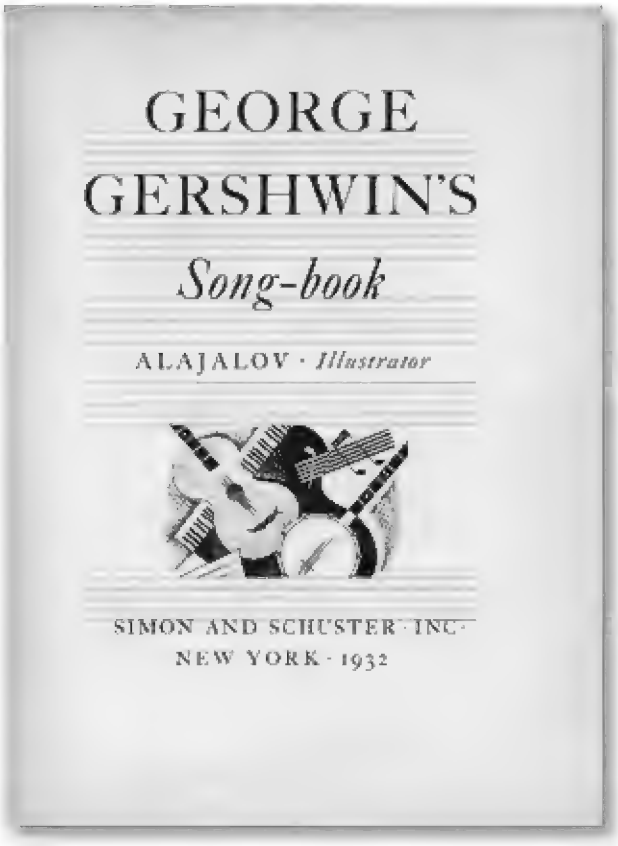
My loving regards and best wishes to Ann.

Ever yours, Wm. Lloyd Garrison

William Lloyd Garrison had already made a name for himself as one of the most articulate, as well as most radical, opponents of slavery. His approach to emancipation stressed nonviolence and passive resistance, and he attracted a vocal following. While some other abolitionists of the time favored gradual emancipation, Garrison argued for "immediate and complete emancipation of all slaves". The election of 1860, in which Abraham Lincoln maintained a clear advantage in the populous northern states, presented Garrison and the abolitionists with their first real possibility of success.

Hezekiah Ford Douglass, a black man from Ohio who Garrison mentions in this letter as giving a "long and telling speech", had been an orator and anti-slavery crusader for over a decade. Although a professional acquaintance of Frederick Douglass, the two men were not related. Henry Wilson, who would later serve as Vice President under Ulysses S. Grant, headed the group which founded the Free-Soil party and was also one of the founders of the Republican party.

A truly remarkable letter with wonderful associations from one of the most prominent leaders of the abolitionist cause, written during the heady summer of 1860 as the Republicans gained momentum. In fine condition. (#24681) **$1,500**



R K O Radio Pictures, Inc.
Inter-Department Communication

To: All Departments — Date: July 14, 1937

From: Sid Rogell — Subject:

All activity at this studio will cease for one minute at ten o'clock Thursday morning, in silent tribute to the memory of George Gershwin.

George Gershwin signed image with an AMQS from *Rhapsody in Blue*, accompanied with an RKO memo calling for a moment of silence in honor of his memory

39. Gershwin, George. Original Illustrated Songbook with an **Inscribed Photograph** and an **Autograph Musical Quotations** from *Rhapsody in Blue*. The book is entitled *George Gershwin's Song Book* (New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc.., 1932), 167pp, trade-edition, approx. 10 in. x 12 ½ in., and features the music and lyrics for many of Gershwin's most famous show tunes. Inscribed on the front endleaf by the presenter (most likely an RKO studio executive) *"To Van Polglase with 'all that stuff' and a hell of a lot of it"*. Van Nest Polglase (1898-1968), a six-time Academy Award-nominated art director for RKO, was nominated for Best Art Direction for the Gershwin film *Top Hat* as well as for *Citizen Kane*.

On the page facing the title page, Gershwin is shown seated at the piano in a beautiful black and white photograph. Just beneath, Gershwin inscribes the image *"To Van Nest Polglase, every good wish, George Gershwin"* and adds a wonderful Autograph Musical Quotation from his most famous work, *Rhapsody in Blue*.

Also included with this book, and affixed with an original paper clip to the title page, is an RKO studio memo (carbon copy) dated July 14, 1937, just three days after Gershwin's death (July 11th). Issued by RKO executive Sid Rogell, the memo reads: *"All activity at this studio will cease for one minute at ten o'clock Thursday morning, in silent tribute to the memory of George Gershwin"*.

In August, 1936, George and his brother Ira moved to California to work for RKO-Radio Pictures on a film entitled *Shall We Dance*, starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. The California climate was very enjoyable to the athletic composer, and gave him relief from the disappointment and depression he endured following the underwhelming reception of his opera, *Porgy and Bess*, first performed in fall of 1935. [After his death, *Porgy and Bess* grew significantly in stature, becoming by the mid-50's the most important and successful opera ever written by an American.]

George enjoyed hiking and playing tennis, and delighted in spending time with friends and family. The songwriting for films went well, and he was generally happy with the house on Roxbury Drive in Beverly Hills.

Tragically, Gershwin's brilliant career was cut short when doctors discovered a malignant tumor on his brain. He passed away in Beverly Hills on July 11, 1937. Today, Gershwin is known not only as one of the best composers of American popular songs, but also as one of the most respected of American classical composers, chiefly for his thrilling "jazz-symphony", *Rhapsody in Blue*.

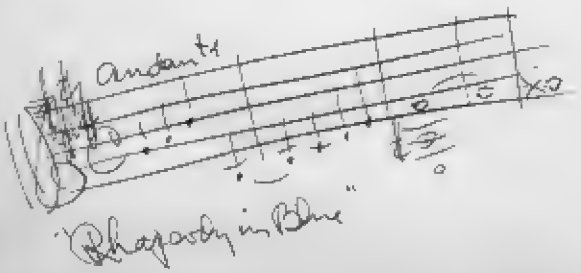
A excellent signed image from Gershwin and a great association with RKO. Some minor rubbing and wear to the cloth covers of the book; otherwise, in fine condition. The inscription, AMQS and memo are all in near mint condition. (#) **$15,000**

Maurice Goldberg

to Van Nest Polglase

Very good wish

George Gershwin



"Rhapsody in Blue"

Nov. 23, 1936.

Newly-minted brigadier general Ulysses S. Grant orders the militia to seize *"Property which you may know to have been used for the purpose of aiding the Rebel Cause"* to keep it out of Confederate hands!

40. GRANT, ULYSSES S. 1822-1885. 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Early Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated August 21, 1861 from "*Head Quarters, Jeff. City M*[issouri]". Written to Capt. R.W. Chitwood, in command of the *"C. H. Guards"* [either company "C" of the Home Guards, or (more likely) the Court House Guards]. Grant, who had received his commission as brigadier barely three weeks prior, pens (in full):

"Sir:

In taking charge of the expedition now about starting out you will follow these instructions.

You will march your men through the Country in an orderly manner. Allow no indiscriminate plundering by your men – but everything taken must be by your direction, by persons detailed for the particular purpose, keeping an account of what is taken, from whom, its value &c.

Arrests will not be made except for good reasons. A few leading and prominent secessionists may be carried along however as hostages, and released before arriving here. Property which you may know to have been used for the purpose of aiding the Rebel Cause will be taken whether you require it or not. What you require for the subsistence of your men and horses must be furnished by people of secession sentiments, and accounted for as stated above. No receipts are to be given unless you find it necessary to get supplies from friends.

U.S. Grant
Brig Gen. Com."

Grant recalls this action in his *Memoirs*: "I had been at Jefferson City but a few days when I was directed from department headquarters to fit out an expedition to Lexington, Booneville and Chillicothe, in order to take from the banks in those small cities all the funds they had and send them to St. Louis. The western army had not yet been supplied with transportation. It became necessary therefore to press in to service teams belonging to sympathizers with the rebellion or to hire those of Union men".

The Missouri theater in the opening phase of the war was chaotic. Roaming partisan bands operated as criminal gangs under dubious authority. Regular Confederate and Union forces were scattered throughout the state, poorly coordinated and sloppily organized. Grant was struck by the slack discipline of the militia home guard in Jefferson City, and even more dismayed by the ad hoc ways in which officers were forming new regiments, making up their own terms of enlistment, and doling out commissions in a ragged manner. The Army in general needed to be brought under better discipline and tighter control, and for that reason Lincoln had just put through a promotion list at the end of July, handing out general's stars to junior officers who had remained loyal throughout the secession frenzy, as well as to returning veterans, like Grant.

Excellent content in this very early Civil War letter from Grant. The tone of this letter foreshadows both the concept of "total war" he later developed to bring the Confederacy to its knees, as well as the prudent restraint he used in taking property and sustenance from citizens to fuel his army. In fine condition. (#24741) **$25,000**

Head Quarters, Jeff. Cty. Mo.
August 28th 1861

Sir:

In taking charge of the expedition now about starting out you will follow the instructions.

You will march your men through the country in an orderly manner. Allow no indiscriminate plundering by your men but everything taken must be by your direction, by persons detailed for the particular purpose, keeping an account of what taken, from whom, its value &c.

Arrests will not be made except for grave reasons. A few leading and prominent secessionists may be carried along humane as hostages, and released before arriving home.

Property, which you may know to have been used for the purpose of aiding the Rebel cause will be taken whether you require it or not. What you require for the subsistence of your men and horses must be furnished by people of secession sentiments, and accounted for as stated above. No receipts are to be given unless you find it necessary to get supplies from friends.

U. S. Grant
Brig. Gen. Vol.

To
Capt. R. W. Whitwood
Com. C. H. Forces

Dashiell Hammett signs with MGM to write *After the Thin Man* starring Myrna Loy and William Powell as the sophisticated urbanite detectives "Nick and Nora Charles", and then sells the rights to all future *"Thin Man"* stories which became the popular *Thin Man* series of films

41. HAMMETT, DASHIELL. 1894-1961. American novelist and screenwriter. **Typed Legal Agreement Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated October 23, 1934. The document sets forth the employment terms for Hammett to write the *Thin Man* sequel for MGM, entitled *After the Thin Man*, which was released on Christmas Day, 1936. Written in the form of a letter to Hammett, the agreement reads (in part):

"Dear Mr. Hammett –

The following is the understanding and arrangement between us:

1. You are to leave for our Studios at Culver City, California, either October 24th or 25th, 1934. We will furnish you railroad transportation and compartment.

2. Upon your arrival at our Studios, you will begin writing for us, under our supervision and in accordance with our suggestions, a full and complete original story, which will be a sequel to 'THE THIN MAN' and its characters and action previously written by you, and of substantially the same length, and will so continue your services to us until such story is fully completed by you and accepted by us. You will comply with our reasonable studio regulations while so employed by us.

3. For these services we will pay you at the rate of Two thousand dollars ($2000.00) weekly for each week (but not in excess of ten weeks) you so fully perform such services for us."

Signed at the close in dark black ink, ***"Dashiell Hammett"***, and countersigned by the vice-president of MGM.

Accompanied with a companion agreement dated some three years later (February 11, 1937), being an original six-page typewritten draft letter from Hammett to MGM, in which he relinquishes all rights to the *Thin Man* franchise including the characters of "Nick", "Nora", and the dog "Asta" for the sum of $40,000.00. The letter reads (in part):

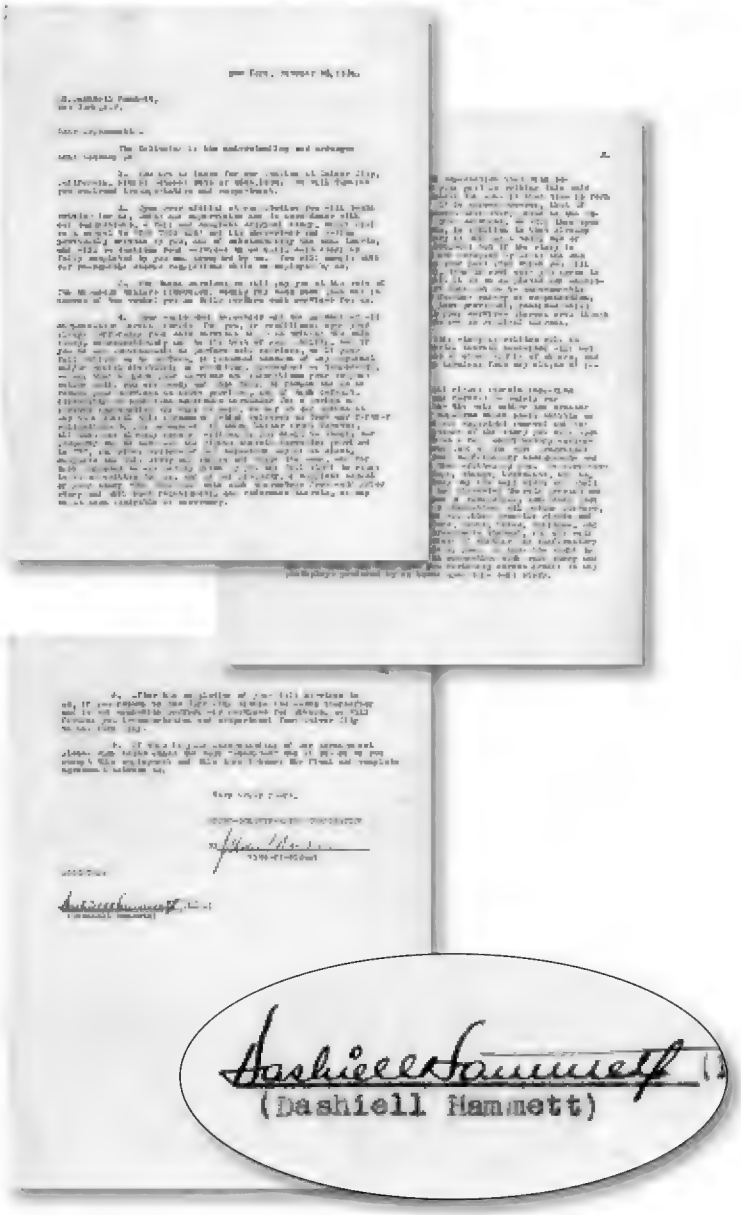
"Dear Sirs:

You purchased from me all motion picture rights in my story 'THE THIN MAN', and you produced a motion picture with that title and based thereon, and thereafter you produced a motion picture titled 'AFTER THE THIN MAN', based upon a story owned by you, for which story and picture I wrote, under contract and as your employee.

You now wish to arrange with me so that you can, without further authority or license from me, or further employment of my services, create or have written further stories containing any or all of the characters that were in your said pictures....

I have agreed so to contract with you, and to grant you the above right and all rights herein provided, all for the total consideration of Forty Thousand ($40,000.) Dollars, and I now acknowledge the receipt from you of the sum of said Forty Thousand ($40,000.) Dollars..."

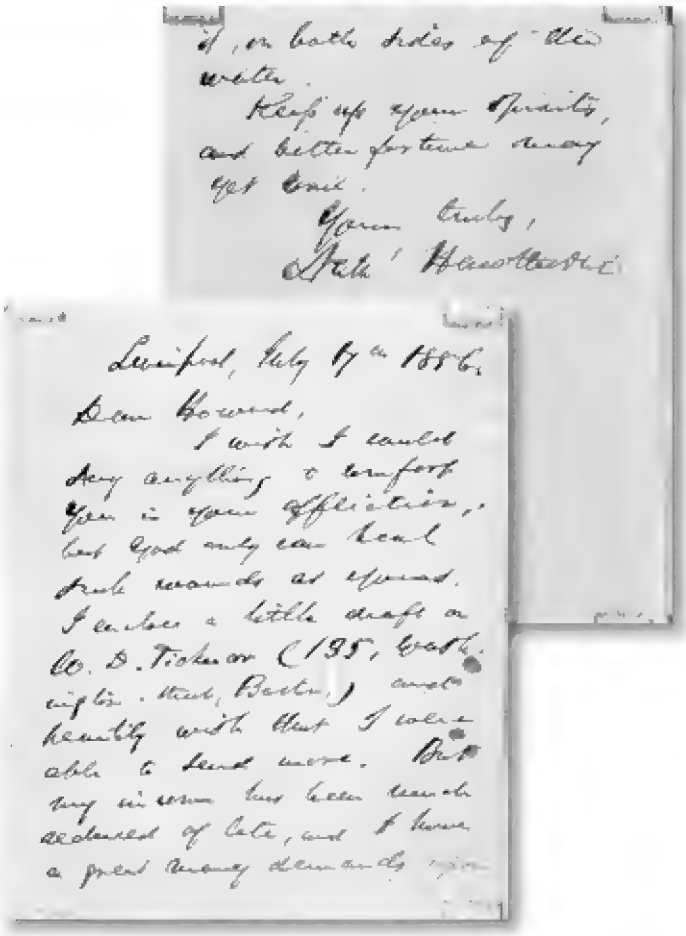
Signed with secretarial signature at the close, and countersigned by J. Robert Rubin, vice-president at MGM.



The Thin Man was the title of the first of six comic detective films based on Dashiell Hammett's popular detective story. The sparkling series featured the irresistible team of William Powell and Myrna Loy as husband-and-wife sleuths who solved murders with the aid of their wire-haired terrier, Asta. Set in the glamorous world of 1930s upper-class Manhattan, *The Thin Man* and its sequels established the standard for witty comedy, clever dialogue and urbane one upmanship. The characters were supposedly based on Hammett's relationship with playwright Lillian Hellman.

The "Thin Man" of the title was actually the murder victim, but the name was thought by virtually everyone to refer to "Nick Charles". It was used in the titles of the sequels which included *After the Thin Man* (1936), *Another Thin Man* (1939), *Shadow of the Thin Man* (1941), *The Thin Man Goes Home* (1944), and *Song of the Thin Man* (1947).

A fantastic signed document from Dashiell Hammett in which he contracts for the second installment of the charming "Thin Man" mystery series. Both in fine condition, each with original binder holes at the head. (#24689) **$9,500**



Liverpool, July 7th 1856.

Dear Howard,

I wish I could say anything to comfort you in your affliction, but God only can heal such wounds as yours. I enclose a little draft on W. D. Tickman (135, Washington, Boston,) and heartily wish that I were able to send more. But my income has been much reduced as of late, and I have a great many demands upon

Keep up your spirits, and better fortune may yet come.

Yours truly,
Nath' Hawthorne

Nathaniel Hawthorne, then serving out a political appointment as U.S. Consul in Liverpool, feels the financial pinch of life as a public servant

"...my income has been much reduced as of late, and I have a great many demands upon it, on both sides of the water"

42. Hawthorne, Nathaniel. 1804-1864. American novelist and short-story writer. **Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, small blue-tinted Octavo leaf, dated July 7, 1856 from Liverpool. Written to a correspondent identified only as *"Dear Howard"*. Hawthorne pens (in full):

"Dear Howard,

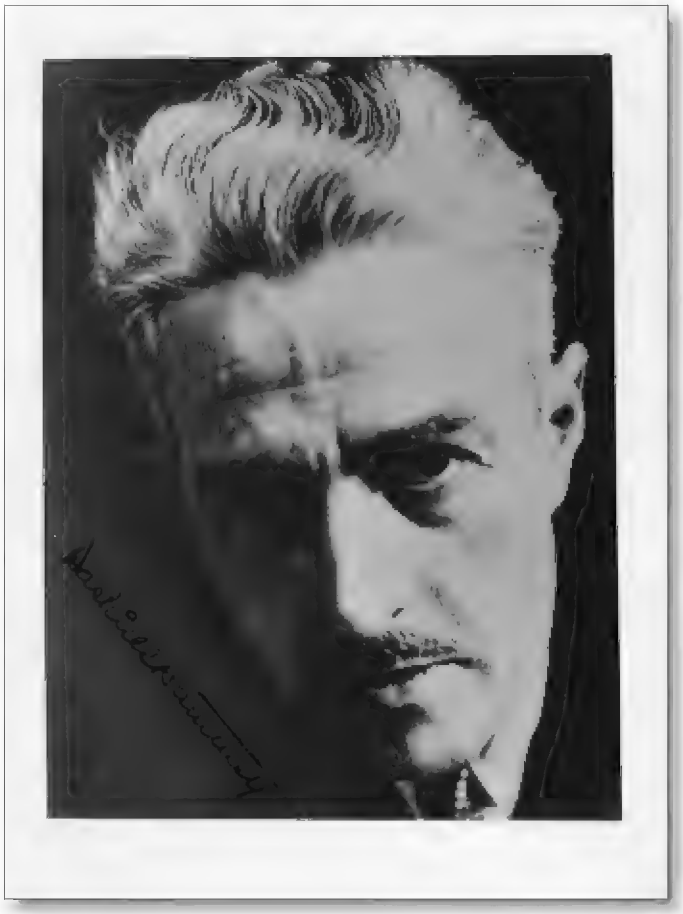
I wish I could say anything to comfort you in your affliction, but God only can heal such wounds as yours. I enclose a little draft [not present] *on W.D. Tickman (135 Washington Street, Boston), and heartily wish that I were able to send more. But my income has been much reduced as of late, and I have a great many demands upon it, on both sides of the water.*

Keep up your spirits, and better fortune may yet come.

Yours truly,
Nath. Hawthorne"

Having written a campaign biography for his friend Franklin Pierce during the 1852 presidential campaign, Nathaniel Hawthorne found himself in the privileged position of Presidential favorite, and facing the prospect of a high-profile Presidential appointment after Pierce assumed office. At the time, Hawthorne was enjoying immense popularity in England, and an appointment to England as an honored public official, stationed there with his family at the government's expense, was particularly attractive. However, Hawthorne soon found, as did many other appointees to the foreign service, that the expected riches from the post were hardly adequate to entertain the men of prominence in his host country. And to make matters worse, at the end of the 1855 term, Congress passed a law cutting the salaries of foreign service appointees virtually in half. The effect on Hawthorne during his last year as Consul was particular acute, as he mentions in this letter, and with the inauguration of James Buchanan in 1857 (who had been Hawthorne's superior in the London Embassy during his tenure in Liverpool), Hawthorne graciously resigned.

An excellent letter written during a particularly interesting period in Hawthorne's fascinating life, when his celebrity in both the U.S. and abroad was at its height. Minor tape residue at the edges; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24664) **$2,950**



43. Hammett, Dashiell. Rare Signed Photograph, 5 in. x 7 in., black and white, featuring the silver-haired writer staring intently at the camera. Signed to the left of his image (on the black background) in black ink, *"Dashiell Hammett"*. In fine condition. (#24715) **$2,950**

IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,* the Counties of *New-Castle, Kent* and *Sussex* on Delaware, *Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina,* and *Georgia,* TO

Ebenezer Francis Esq^r ——— Greeting:

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be *Colonel of a*

Battalion (to be raised in the State of the Massachusetts Bay)

in the Army of the United States, raised for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of ———

by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Colonel*. ——— And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress, for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Army of the United States, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress. Dated at *Boston November 19th 1776.*

By Order of the Congress,

ATTEST. *[illegible] Sec^y* *John Hancock* PRESIDENT.

John Hancock 1776 appointment document for Revolutionary War hero Col. Ebenezer Francis, who was killed in action less than one year later at the critical Battle of Hubbardton

44. HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. **Revolutionary War-date Appointment Document Signed**, approx. 11 in. x 8 in., dated November 19, 1776, from Boston – just a few weeks prior to Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware River (December 25, 1776). The document appoints *"Ebenezer Francis, Esqr."* to the rank of *"Colonel of a Battalion (to be raised in the State of the Massachusetts Bay)"*. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"John Hancock"* with his distinctive paraph.

Ebenezer Francis of Massachusetts served as a lieutenant in the Lexington Alarm (April, 1775), where the first shots of the war were exchanged. He then served as a captain in Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment from May to December, 1775 before he was appointed to this colonelcy. The 11th Massachusetts Regiment, known as Francis' Regiment, was engaged at Saratoga, served in the defense of Philadelphia, and also saw action at Monmouth. Less than a year after this appointment, Col. Francis was killed at Hubbardton (July 7, 1777) in the service of his country.

THE BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON, VERMONT (SARATOGA CAMPAIGN)

On the morning of July 7, 1777, British forces under General Simon Fraser caught up with the American rear guard of the forces withdrawing from Fort Ticonderoga. It was the only battle of the revolution fought on Vermont soil.

Following the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga, American forces under Major General Arthur St. Clair sought safety with a hurried retreat to the southeast. The American general left a rear guard near the town of Hubbardton, Vermont with Green Mountain Boys led by Colonel Seth Warner, the 11th Massachusetts Regiment under Colonel Ebenezer Francis and the 2nd New Hampshire Regiment under Colonel Nathan Hale (along with men from Whitcomb's Rangers). The British pursuit was headed by Brigadier Simon Fraser, whose Advance Corps attacked the Americans early on July 7. Falling back to a secure position on Monument Hill, the Americans repulsed several vigorous British assaults. The tide of the battle turned when, after more than an hour of battle, Brunswick Grenadiers under the command of Baron von Riedesel arrived. These disciplined forces entered the fray singing hymns to the accompaniment of a military band. Francis fell mortally wounded during this part of the fighting and the Americans eventually pulled back.

The encounter at Hubbardton is regarded as an important American tactical victory because sufficient time was secured to allow St. Clair's main force to proceed to safety in Castleton, less than ten miles to the south. Unlike earlier battles, the Continental Army troops continued to fight in a disciplined manner despite suffering heavy losses. Further, once they had achieved their aim, the Americans executed a dangerous but successful disengagement from the enemy and retreated to join St. Clair.

The leadership qualities and bravery under fire shown by both Francis and Warner during the conflict earned the highest respect of their adversaries. General von Riedesel, a veteran of many European campaigns, had especially admired these two youthful American officers. When Francis' body was found after the battle, von Riedesel personally saw to it that this gallant young Colonel received a Christian burial, with full military honors rendered by a detachment from the Brunswick troops.

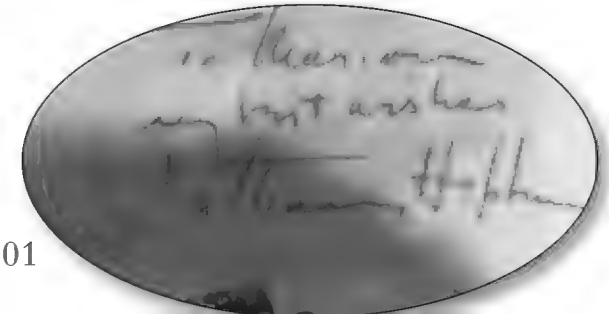
An exceedingly important appointment document for one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Minor stains, with archival repair to the edges and fold separations; otherwise, in fine condition. Hancock's signature is absolutely stunning. (#24666) **$12,500**

45. Hepburn, Audrey. 1929-1993. European-born film actress. **Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a fantastic head and shoulders image of the waifish actress glancing slightly to the right of the camera. Signed on the image in black ink, *"Audrey Hepburn"*. In fine condition. (#24814) **$695**

46. Hepburn, Katharine. 1907-2003. American film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone, a wonderful image of the young actress gazing confidently into the camera. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To Marian, my best wishes, Katharine Hepburn"*. In fine condition. This photograph truly captures her personal charisma and self-confidence – qualities that she seemed to transfer so effortlessly to the silver screen. (#24813) **$2,500**

Buddy Holly and The Crickets

47. Holly, Buddy. 1936-1959. American rock 'n roll guitarist and songwriter. **Signed Publicity Photograph**, being a 3½ in. x 5½ in. postcard-style handbill featuring Holly and his band The Crickets, which included Jerry Allison (drums) and Joe Mauldin (rhythm guitar), posed together in a fantastic black and white image. Signed in black ink by Holly and Allison at the upper corners, and by Joe Mauldin in blue ink at the lower margin. The verso is printed with a listing of their discography, including "Maybe Baby", "That'll Be the Day", and "Peggy Sue". A rare collection of vintage rock 'n roll signatures, featuring Holly's very scarce autograph. In fine condition. (#24712) **$2,500**



48. HOUSTON, SAMUEL "Sam". 1793-1863. American soldier and political leader. **Flamboyant Bold Signature**, penned on a 5 ¼ in. x 7 ½ in. leaf, *"Sam Houston"* with his distinctive, ornate paraph. Best known for his role as commander in chief of the forces of the Texan provisional government, which defeated Mexican troops under Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto (April 21, 1836), Sam Houston became the first President of the Republic of Texas (1836-38), and later served as the first U.S. Senator from Texas (1846-59) when it was admitted to the Union. This fantastic signature from a true Texas hero is one of the finest Sam Houston autographs we've ever encountered. Minor toning to the edges of the paper only; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24750) **$695**

49. JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. 7th President of the U.S. (1829-1837). **Bold Signature** penned on a 5 in. x ¾ in. leaf of vellum (cut from a larger document), and tipped to another leaf. Signed in dark black ink, *"Andrew Jackson"*. Vertical separation has been joined; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24745) **$295**

50. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Bold Signature** penned on a 2 ½ in. x 1 in. leaf, most likely cut from a **Document Signed as President**. Written in black ink *"Th: Jefferson"*, and tipped to another leaf. In fine condition. (#24749) **$2,950**

In an eloquent and persuasive letter, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson seeks a compromise to prevent the foreclosure of his son-in-law's Virginia plantation

51. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Autograph Letter Signed as Secretary of State, Two Pages, Quarto, dated November 11, 1793 from Germantown, Pennsylvania. Written to Herman Le Roy (a New York merchant) concerning Jefferson's 25-year–old son-in-law, **Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr.** (1768-1828), who served as Virginia state Senator (1793-94) at the writing of this letter, and later served as Governor of Virginia (1819-22). Randolph has been described a man of "brilliant intellectual parts, a daring horseman and a brave soldier, recklessly generous and extremely proud". Writing to dissuade the title holder from foreclosing on the young man's estate, Jefferson neatly pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

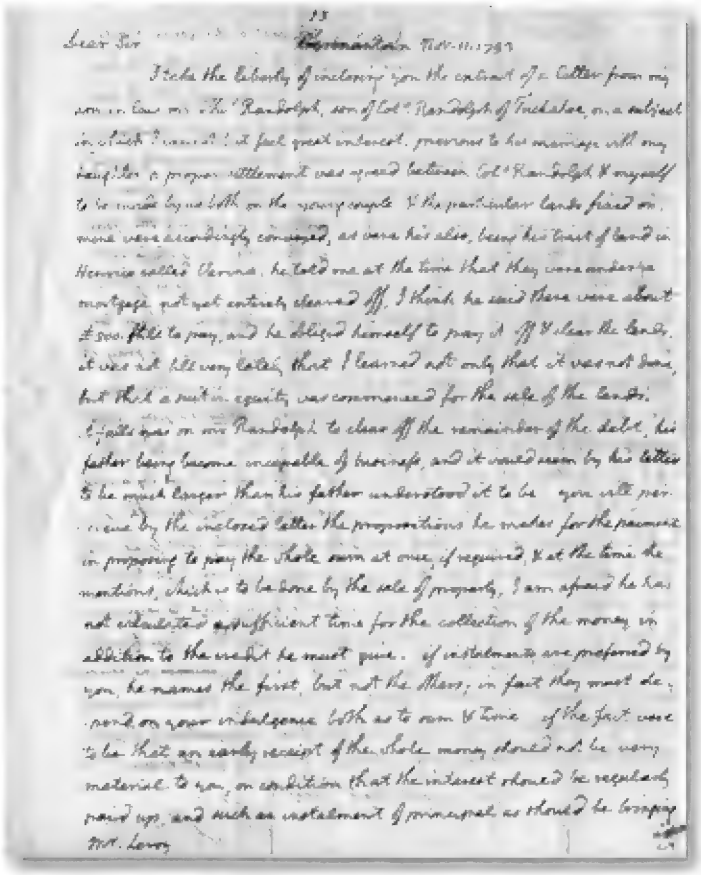
I take the liberty of inclosing you the extract of a letter from my son in law Mr. Thos. Randolph, son of Colo. Randolph of Tuckahoe, on a subject which I cannot but feel great interest. Previous to his marriage with my daughter, a proper settlement was agreed between Colo. Randolph & myself to be made by us both on the young couple, & the particular lands fixed on. Mine were accordingly conveyed, as were his also, being his tract of land in Henrico called Varina. He told me at the time that they were under a mortgage not yet entirely cleared off. I think he said there were about £500. still to pay, and he obliged himself to pay it off & clear the lands. It was not till very lately that I learned not only that it was not done, but that a suit in equity was commenced for the sale of the lands. It falls now on Mr. Randolph to clear off the remainder of the debt, his father being become incapable of business, and it would seem by his letter to be much larger than his father understood it to be. You will perceive by the inclosed letter the

propositions he makes for the paiment [sic]. *In proposing to pay the whole sum at once, if required, & at the time he mentions, which is to be done by the sale of property, I am afraid he has not circulated a sufficient time for the collection of the money in addition to the credit he must give. If instalments are preferred by you, he names the first, but not the others; in fact they must depend on your indulgence both as to sum & time. If the fact were to be that an early receipt of the whole money should not be very material to you, on condition that the interest should be regularly paid up, and such an instalment of principal as should be bringing Mr. Le Roy it in with certainty in a given time, the greatest indulgence I would ask for him, or wish him to receive, would be to be permitted to pay a thousand dollars a year towards interest & principal till the whole should be paid off. However this must depend on your convenience & goodness, and I shall feel as a favor done to one personally any indulgence you can shew which may save the property of a person whose interest are become mine, and who is brought into this predicament by no fault of his own. I know that it is his wish to set apart the whole profits of this plantation of Varina to clear off the mortgage, and to live on the profits of his other possessions. I know too that this plantation in favorable years would enable him to pay off the instalments of two years in one; but in an unfavorable year, one instalment of 1000. Dollars would be as much as he could pay. From the profits, probably, he could be obliged, if a greater instalment were agreed upon, to make it up by a sale of capital. However, Sir, the terms must rest altogether with yourself; any favor you can shew him will be gratefully felt by us both, and I will thank you to enable me as early as convenient to inform him what he must prepare for; and at the same time to recommend to him a person to whom he might consign his wheat, & in whose hands you would take the money. I would observe, that his instalments being to be raised by the sale of wheat, the last day of March annually would be the earliest day which would give him an opportunity of getting the best prices, which are generally in March.*

I am with great esteem Dr. Sir

your most obedt. servt.

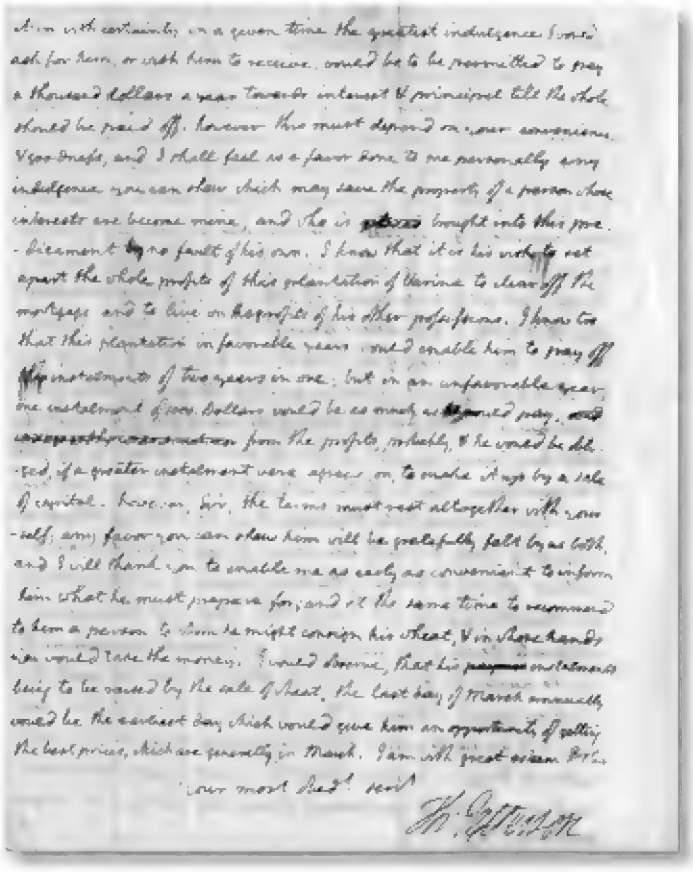
Th: Jefferson"

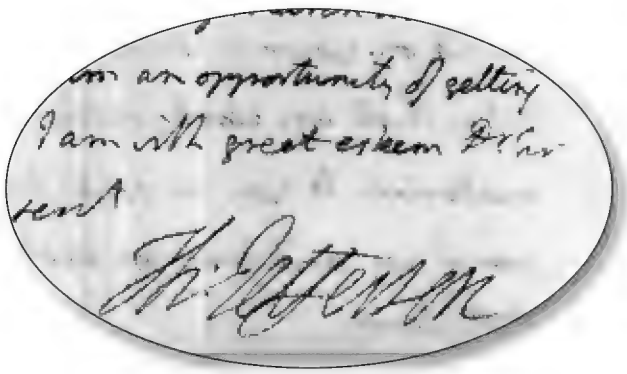


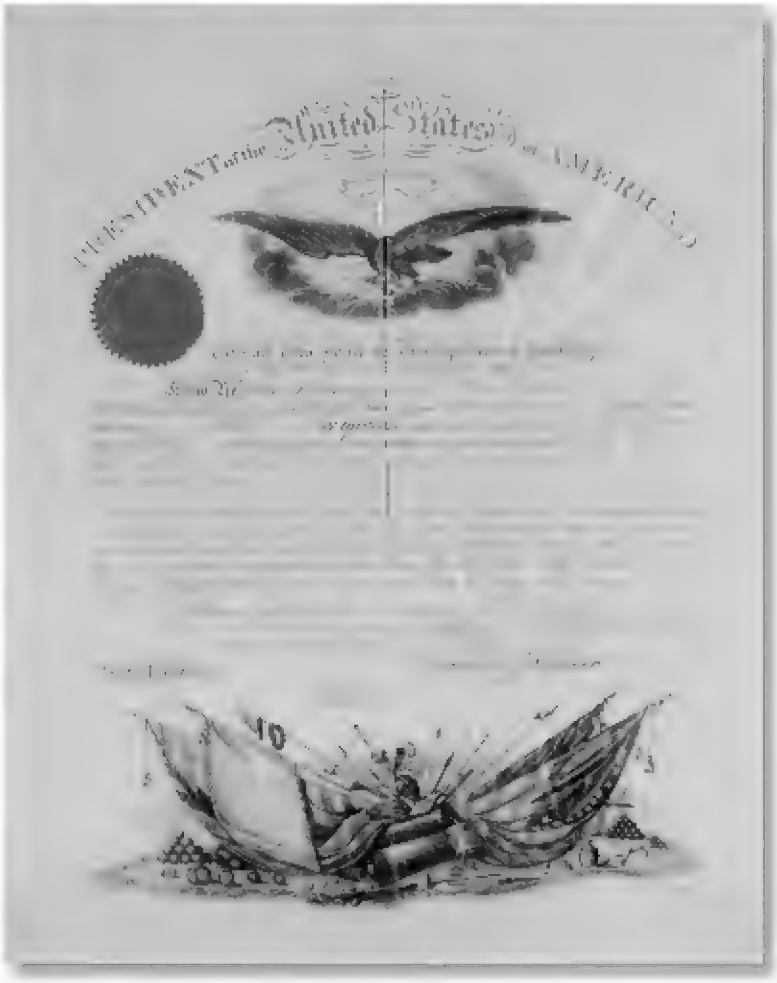
When Jefferson's daughter Martha married Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., the senior Randolph (and Jefferson's childhood friend) bequeathed to them the plantation in Henrico County, Varina, while planning to pay off the remaining mortgage, some £500. However, Randolph Sr. became ill in the fall of 1793 and was unable to pay the mortgage. By the time Jefferson learned of the situation, a law suit had been initiated by Le Roy that would have resulted in the loss of the estate.

Writing with an eloquent, yet humble tone, Jefferson here arranges for the mortgage to be paid off with future profits from the ailing estate, as Randolph Jr., *"who* [was] *brought into this predicament by no fault of his own"* struggles to raise his young family.

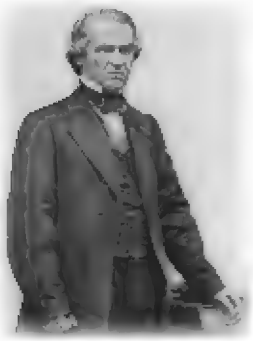
A wonderful and subtly persuasive letter from Jefferson. In fine condition. (#20374) **$29,500**







In office for less than a week following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson awards the rank of brevet major to an officer killed in action at Petersburg

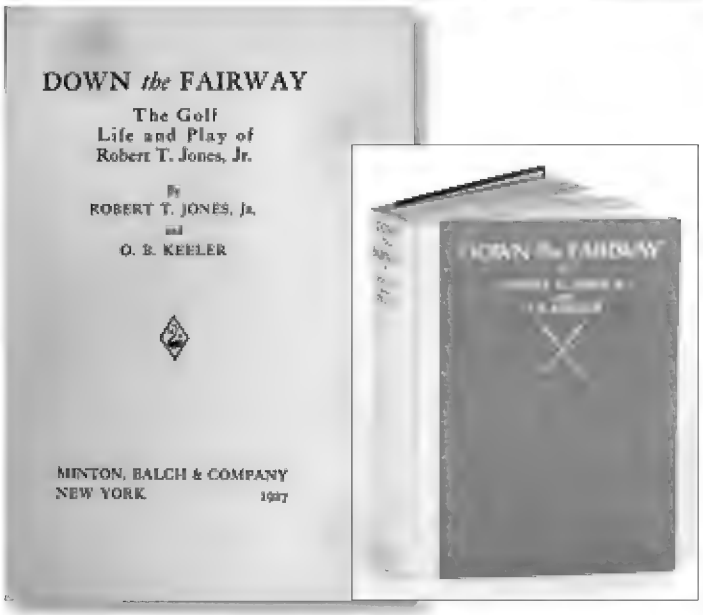


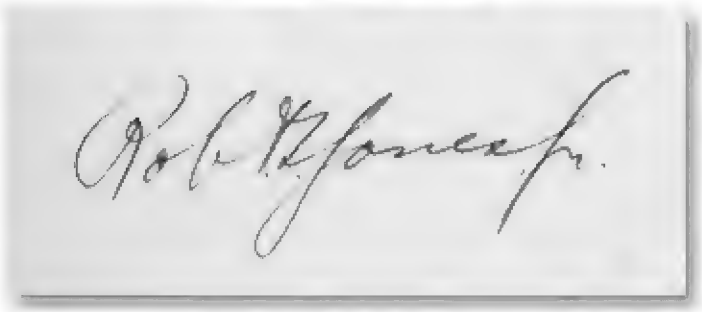
52. JOHNSON, ANDREW. 1808-1875. 17th President of the U.S. (1865-1869). **Rare Military Appointment Document Signed as President**, 15 in. x 19 in., dated April 20, 1865 – just five days after the death of Abraham Lincoln. The document awards the rank of brevet major to Peleg E. Peckham of Company "B", 7th Rhode Island Infantry, for *"gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania* [sic] *Court House and the operations before Petersburg, Virginia"*. This brevet was conferred posthumously, as Peckham was killed in action just two weeks prior on April 2, 1865, when Union troops finally broke through the Confederate lines to pursue Lee's army to Appomattox. Signed at the lower right, *"Andrew Johnson"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Edwin M. Stanton.

As part of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln in April 1865, co-conspirator George Atzerodt was assigned the task of murdering Vice President Johnson. He stalked Johnson for a time, but his courage failed at the last minute. Johnson, awakened from a sound sleep and told that Lincoln had been shot, rushed to Lincoln's bedside to see for himself that he was beyond recovery. On the morning of April 15, 1865 – just five days prior to the date of this signed brevet – Johnson was sworn in as President by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase at the Kirkwood House at 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, where he had been residing. Andrew Johnson thus became the first Vice President to succeed to the U.S. Presidency upon the assassination of a President, and only the third to succeed upon the death of a President.

Actual hand-signed documents by Johnson as President are rare, as most of his signed documents were stamped with a steel-engraved facsimile signature, which became necessary after he sustained an injury to his right arm in a Georgia railroad accident in late January / early February, 1857. In that accident, Johnson's right arm was crushed and his right elbow was dislocated. He traveled to Nashville, where four surgeons worked to repair the arm, resetting it. However, it never healed properly (due to its having been reset in a swollen condition), and he had to have it broken again - unsuccessfully. The arm continued to give him trouble throughout his Presidency and for the rest of his life.

An important and rare signed Presidential document, dating from one of the most tragic and tumultuous weeks in U.S. history. Signature and text are light, but legible; overall, in very good condition. (#24759) **$2,950**





Golf legend Bobby Jones signs a rare copy of his instructional memoir *Down the Fairway*, one of the classics of golf literature

53. Jones, Robert Tyre "Bobby", Jr. 1902-1971. Legendary American golfer. **Rare Signed Book**, Down the Fairway (New York: Minton, Balch & Company, 1927), by Bobby Jones and O.B. Keeler, 239pp, cloth covers. Third printing. Signed in blue ink on the front end leaf, *"Robt. T. Jones Jr."* In this important tome, considered the foundation of all golf literature and hailed by *Sports Illustrated* as an "incontestable classic", Jones discusses his approach to the game and provides a wonderful history of golf's traditions and values. Minor foxing to the inside covers and some of the internal pages (at the lower corners); otherwise, in fine condition. A very rare golf autograph in this seldom-encountered book. The full signature is very bright and stands out well against the paper. (#) **$3,950**

54. Kelly, Grace. 1929-1982. American film actress, later Princess of Monaco. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., black and white, an exceptional head-and-shoulders image of the stunning actress wearing a silk-lined robe. Inscribed in brown fountain ink on the image at the lower right, *"To Kenny – Best Wishes, Grace Kelly"*. Photographer's ink stamp on the verso reads *"Paramount Photo by Bud Fraker"*. In fine condition. (#23189) **$695**

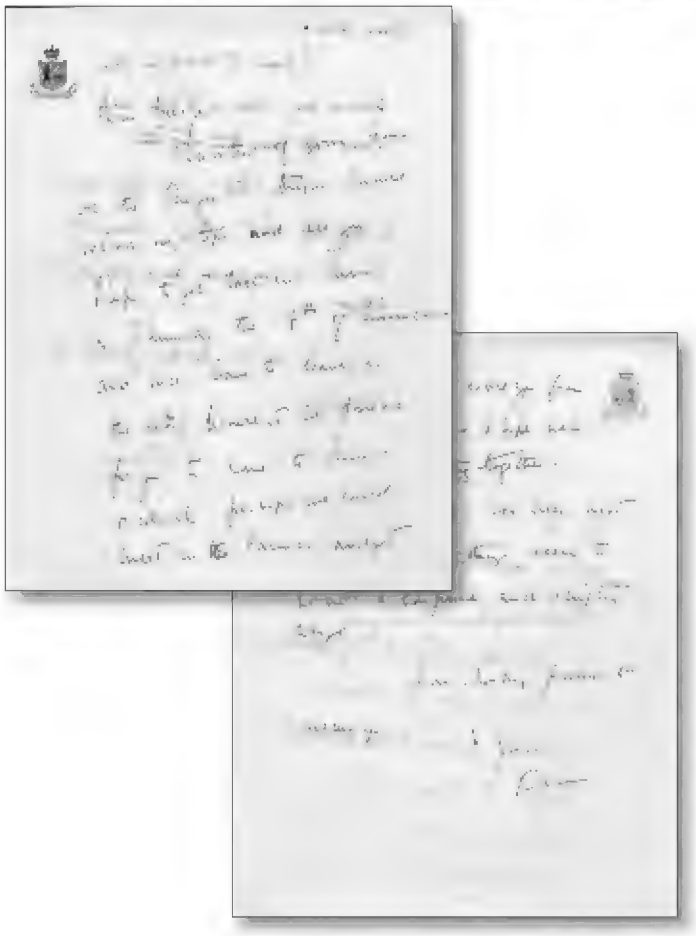
Legendary womanizer John F. Kennedy, then the dashing young Congressman from Massachusetts, pursues his best friend's girlfriend up to and even during his courtship of Jackie Bouvier

The following five **Autograph Letters Signed** all date from c. 1951-52, and are written to a young German translator whom Kennedy had met in Europe. She was the girlfriend of **Torbert MacDonald** (1917-1976), Kennedy's friend and Harvard roommate for three years. At the time these letters were written, "Torb" was serving as a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the New England Area (served 1948-52); he later ran for a seat in Congress, but was defeated. However, he was elected in 1954 and represented Massachusetts in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1955-76. Although it's not entirely clear whether MacDonald broke off his relationship with Miss Sievers himself or if they eventually drifted apart, they were definitely "involved together" (as Kennedy himself writes in the first of these letters), and their relationship seems to have been a warm one.

Kennedy's reputation as a womanizer started early. In London before the war, he was described as "silent, sulky, and talked mostly about girls," and during his service in the navy during WWII, he earned the nickname "Shafty". Even when he was running for Congress, he always managed time for women; Edward McLaughlin, who later became lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, recalled how Jack left in the middle of a parade in Boston to race for the train because he had a date in New York!

In May, 1951– **just one month after the first of these letters** – John F. Kennedy was introduced to Jacqueline Bouvier at a Georgetown dinner party. The two saw each other frequently over the next two years; after his election to the Senate in 1952, he became a frequent subject of Jackie's "Inquiring Camera Girl" newspaper column. In June 1953, upon her return from Europe where she covered the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth for the *Washington Times Herald*, Jacqueline Bouvier accepted John Kennedy's proposal of marriage. They were married on September 12, 1953 at St. Mary's Church in Newport, Rhode Island. However, throughout their courtship and engagement, JFK continued to pursue Gisela, if not for love then most certainly for passion! Later documented correspondence between Kennedy and Miss Sievers suggests the consummation of their relationship.

Presented here individually are the five known surviving letters to Gisela Sievers, each with sensational content from the randy young Congressman.



"Instead of going home via the Pacific I thought I would retrace my steps and see you... Would it be possible for you to come to Paris – or ideally perhaps we could meet in Cannes and get some sun..."

55. KENNEDY, JOHN F. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. (1961-1963). **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Yours, Jack"*, Two pages, Quarto, on *"Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels"* letterhead stationery, undated but written in the Autumn of 1951. Written to Miss Gisela Sievers of Hamburg, Germany. Includes the **Original Transmittal Envelope** written entirely in JFK's hand. Kennedy pens (in full):

"Dear Gisela:

Instead of going home via the Pacific I thought I would retrace my steps and see you. I hope to get back in Paris on Thursday the 8th of November – and will have to leave on the 11th. Would it be possible for you to come to Paris – or ideally perhaps we could meet in Cannes and get some sun.

I plan to cable you from here in any case – I hope we can do something together.

The trip has been most interesting but things seem to be in a confused and shifting way.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours,

Jack"

Both the letter and transmittal envelope remain in fine condition. (#24806) **$4,950.00**

"Boston is dark and dreary – almost like Frankfurt and [Torbert] Macdonald is the darkest and dreariest thing in it. He misses you as you undoubtedly must realize…I would like to be back in Europe and see you again – I wish I had the good fortune to meet you first…"

56. Kennedy, John F. Autograph Letter Signed, Six pages, Octavo, on *"Congress of the United States"* letterhead stationery, dated April 3, 1951. Written to Miss Gisela Sievers of Hamburg, Germany. Kennedy pens (in full):

"Dear Gisela:

I am sorry that I have not written you sooner to send you the material I promised.

I have finally collected it – and am enclosing a copy of the McCarran Act – the President's veto message – the analysis of the veto message by Senators Ferguson and Mundt.

Am also enclosing a copy of an amendment to the McCarran Act, which has to do with relaxing the provisions of the Bill for those who joined totalitarian parties involuntarily.

In addition, I am enclosing a copy of my report to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee made when I returned home – on the issue of sending American troops to Europe. It will look superficial to you I am afraid – especially the part about Germany. Most of my information about Europe came from reading Torb's articles which appeared in the paper – especially the one in Italy. Have you been there?

Boston is dark and dreary – almost like Frankfurt and Macdonald is the darkest and dreariest thing in it. He misses you as you undoubtedly must realize.

I would like to be back in Europe and see you again – I wish I had the good fortune to meet you first.

I hope everything goes well for you – you deserve the best –

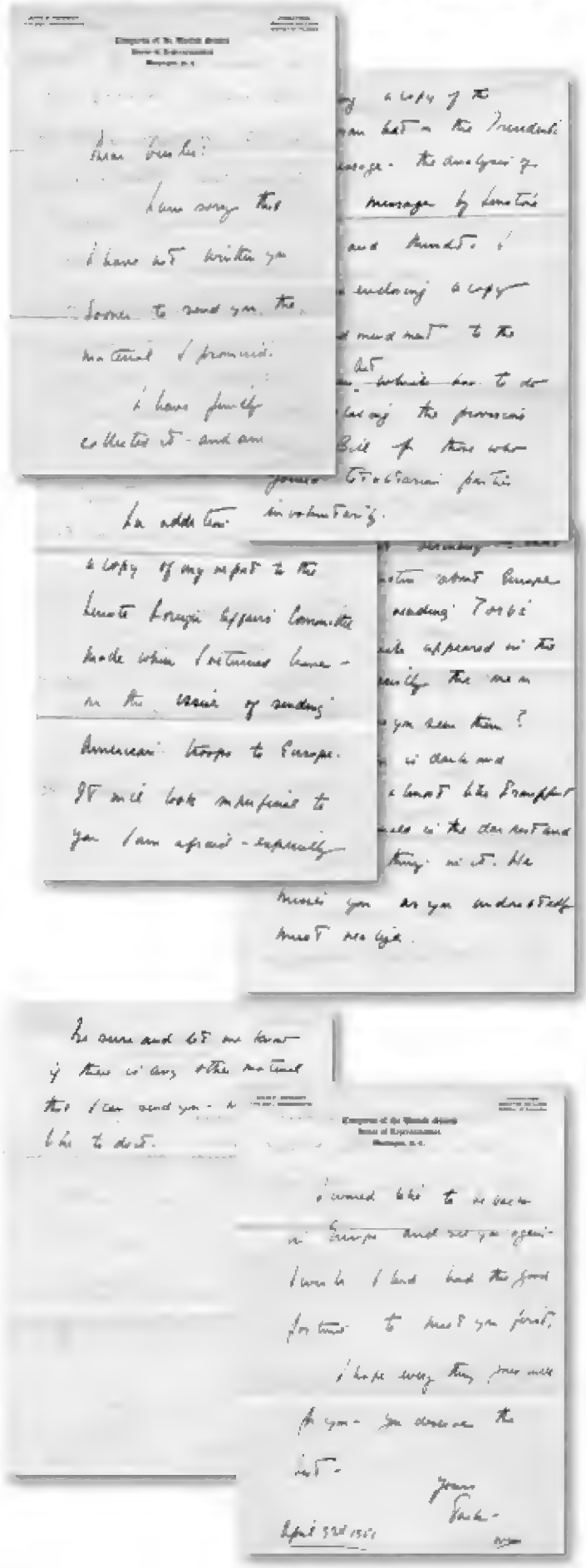
Yours,

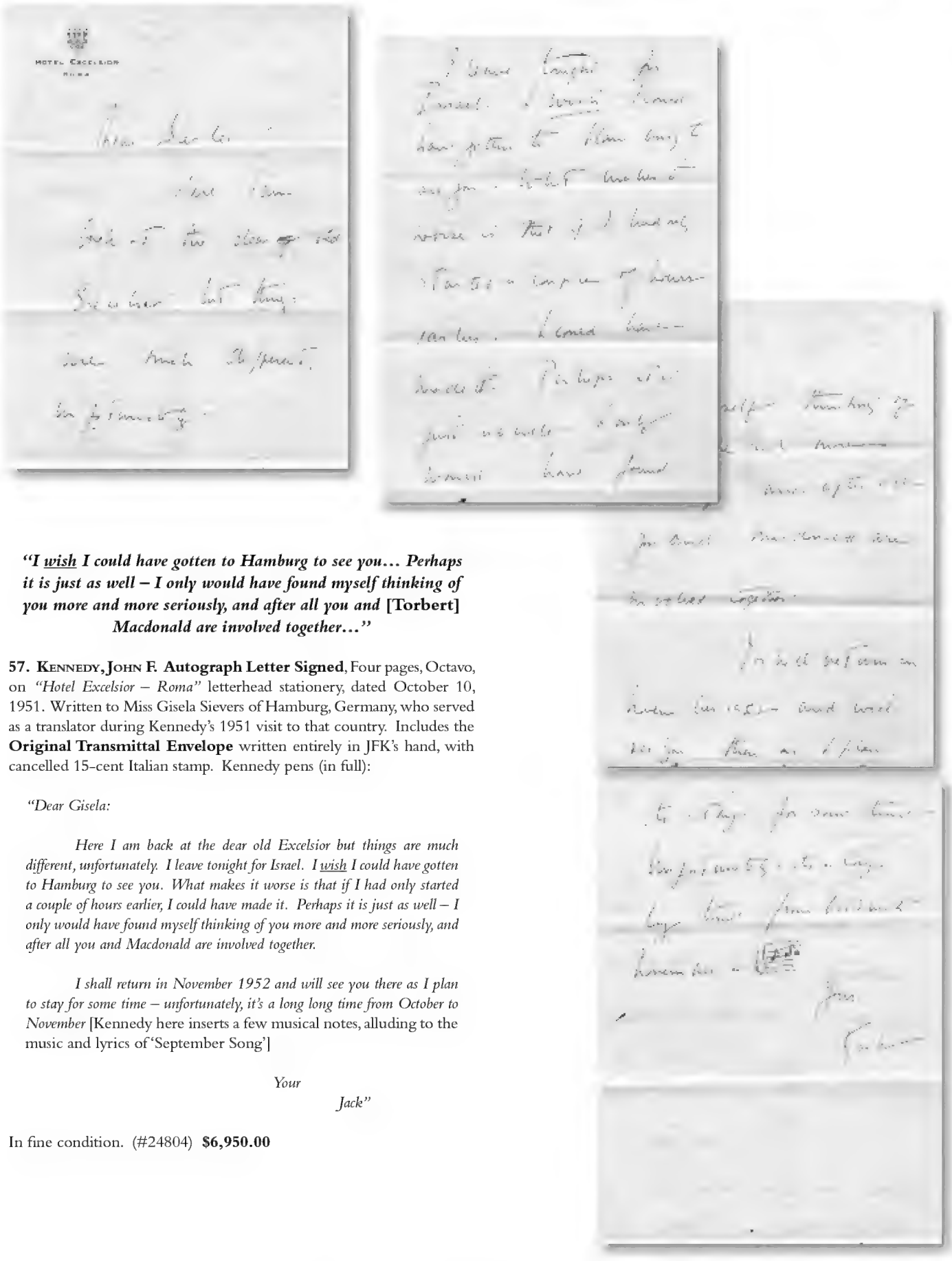
Jack

over

Be sure and let me know if there is any other material that I can send you – as I would like to do it."

Just one month after the date of this letter, John F. Kennedy was introduced to Jacqueline Bouvier at a May, 1951 dinner party in Georgetown. In fine condition. (#24801) **$6,950.00**





"I wish I could have gotten to Hamburg to see you... Perhaps it is just as well – I only would have found myself thinking of you more and more seriously, and after all you and* [Torbert] *Macdonald are involved together..."

57. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Autograph Letter Signed, Four pages, Octavo, on *"Hotel Excelsior – Roma"* letterhead stationery, dated October 10, 1951. Written to Miss Gisela Sievers of Hamburg, Germany, who served as a translator during Kennedy's 1951 visit to that country. Includes the **Original Transmittal Envelope** written entirely in JFK's hand, with cancelled 15-cent Italian stamp. Kennedy pens (in full):

"Dear Gisela:

Here I am back at the dear old Excelsior but things are much different, unfortunately. I leave tonight for Israel. I wish I could have gotten to Hamburg to see you. What makes it worse is that if I had only started a couple of hours earlier, I could have made it. Perhaps it is just as well – I only would have found myself thinking of you more and more seriously, and after all you and Macdonald are involved together.

I shall return in November 1952 and will see you there as I plan to stay for some time – unfortunately, it's a long long time from October to November [Kennedy here inserts a few musical notes, alluding to the music and lyrics of 'September Song']

Your

Jack"

In fine condition. (#24804) **$6,950.00**

"I have always been very sorry that I did not see you last October when I was in Europe… The papers are full of all the difficulties we are having with Germany – it seems incredible that seven years ago Germany should have been ruined and was potentially the strongest country in Europe. All Germany must have your energy, direction & purpose, but not your smile"

58. Kennedy, John F. Autograph Letter Signed *"Love, Jack"*, Four pages, Octavo, dated February 19, 1952 from his office in Washington, D.C.– Kennedy has crossed out the address on the Palm Beach letterhead stationery, and handwritten *"Room 322, The Old Office Bldg, The Capitol, Washington D.C."*. [Judging by the content, he apparently began this letter while at his family's Palm Beach retreat, and finished it upon his return to Washington]. Written to Miss Gisela Sievers of Hamburg, Germany, who served as a translator during Kennedy's 1951 visit to that country. Includes the **Original Transmittal Envelope** written entirely in JFK's hand, with cancelled 15-cent U.S. Airmail stamp. Kennedy pens (in full):

"Dear Gisela:

Am down here for a few days while Congress is in recess, visiting with my family.

I never heard from you after my numerous cables from the far East about meeting up in Paris, or my meeting you in Hamburg last fall. I have always been very sorry that I did not see you last October when I was in Europe – but perhaps next November when I come again it will be possible.

The papers are full of all the difficulties we are having with Germany – it seems incredible that seven years ago Germany should have been ruined and was potentially the strongest country in Europe. All Germany must have your energy, direction & purpose, but not your smile.

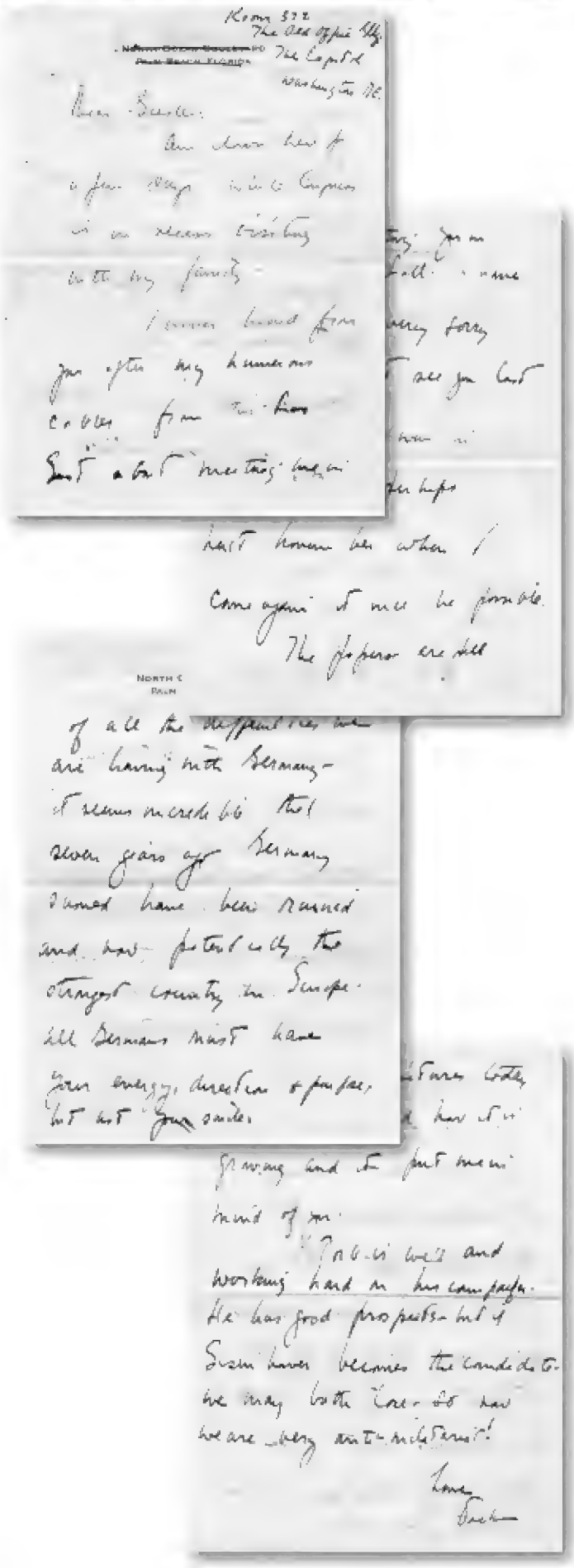
I saw some pictures today of Hamburg and how it is growing and it put me in mind of you.

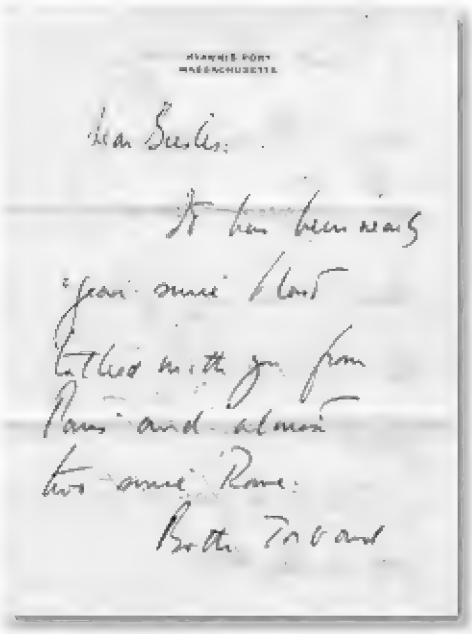
Torb is well and working hard in his campaign. He has good prospects – but if Eisenhower becomes the candidate – we may both lose – so now we are very anti-militarist!

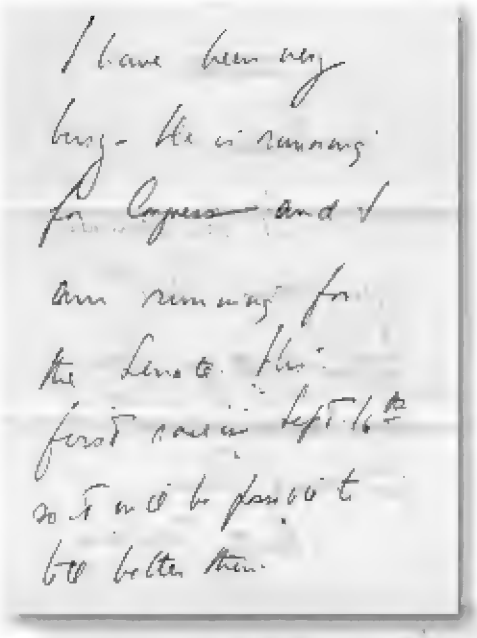
Love,

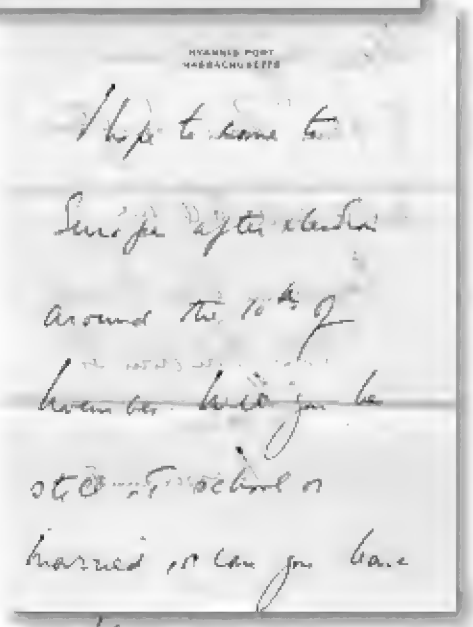
Jack"

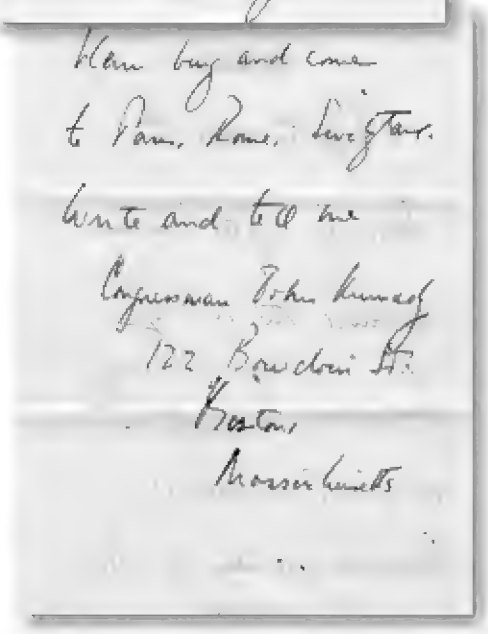
Both the letter and transmittal envelope remain in fine condition, with exceptionally bright holograph text and signature. (#24803) **$7,950.00**











"I hope to come to Europe after election around the 10th of November. Will you be still at school or married in case you leave Hamburg and come to Paris, Rome, Swiztand write and tell me..."

59. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Autograph Letter Signed *"Congressman John Kennedy"*, Four pages, Octavo, on *"Hyannis Port Massachusetts"* letterhead stationery, written September 8, 1952 from Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Written to Miss Gisela Sievers of Hamburg, Germany, who served as a translator during Kennedy's 1951 visit to that country. Includes the **Original Transmittal Envelope** written entirely in JFK's hand, with cancelled 15-cent U.S. Airmail stamp. Kennedy pens (in full):

"Dear Gisela:

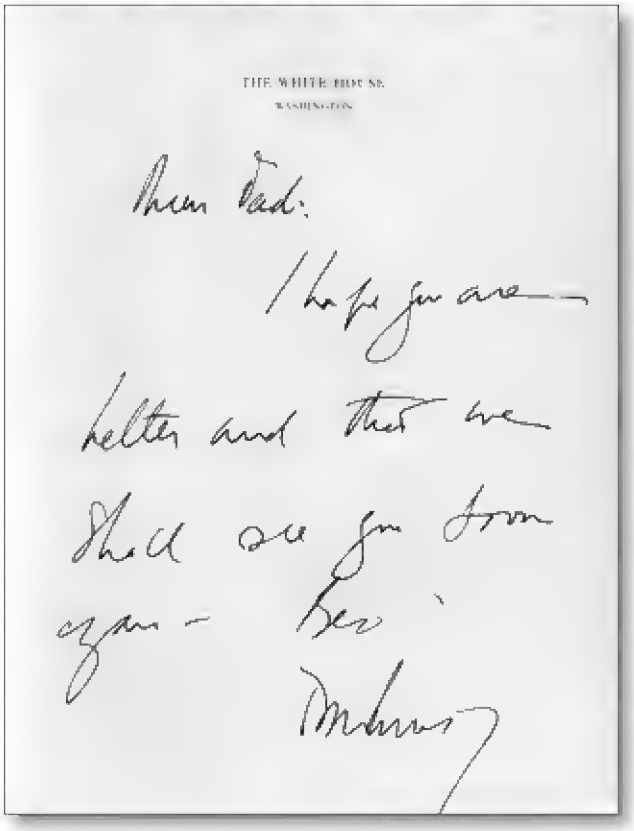
It has been nearly a year since I last talked with you from Paris and almost two since Rome.

Both Torb [Torbert MacDonald] *and I have been very busy – He is running for Congress and I am running for the Senate. His first race is Sept. 16th so it will be possible to tell better then.*

I hope to come to Europe after election around the 10th of November. Will you be still at school or married in case you leave Hamburg and come to Paris, Rome, Swiztand write and tell me

Congressman John Kennedy
122 Bowdoin St.
Boston, Massachusetts"

Both the letter and transmittal envelope remain in fine condition, with exceptionally bright holograph text and signature. (#24805) **$4,950.00**



President John F. Kennedy sends words of comfort and encouragement to his father, family patriarch Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., who had just suffered a massive stroke

60. Kennedy, John F. Superb and Very Rare Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on green White House letterhead stationery, undated. Written to his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. Judging by the content of this letter, we believe it was likely written in the first few weeks of 1962, as the senior Kennedy suffered a debilitating stroke on December 16, 1961, which made movement and communication extremely difficult and limited until his death some eight years later. JFK writes (in full):

"Dear Dad:

I hope you are better and that we shall see you soon again.

Best
John Kennedy"

In mid-December, 1961, Joe Kennedy began to feel faint while playing golf with his niece in Palm Beach. He sat down, and managed to drag himself to a bench. When he finally rose to walk to the car, he staggered drunkenly. Back at the Palm Beach house he went directly to bed. When his wife, Rose Kennedy, heard what had happened, she looked in and found him ashen-faced and having trouble moving, but said she was sure he would be all right; however, hours later an ambulance was called and he was rushed off to St. Mary's Hospital, and put in a room next to one with a plaque reading "Dedicated to the Memory of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr." Doctors soon discovered that the senior Kennedy had suffered a massive stroke.

He was very close to death by the time Jack and Bobby arrived on Air Force One. The gathered family members had a very difficult few weeks, but gradually his condition stabilized. However, he was almost completely paralyzed on his right side, and unable to speak intelligibly, in which condition he remained until his death in 1969.

With his father's sudden illness, the young President lost one of his most important mentors.

An excellent letter from JFK written during a very emotional time. Kennedy's handwritten letters as President are of extreme rarity; **this is only one of three examples we know of in private hands, penned on a single Quarto leaf of green White House stationery**! In fine condition. (#) **$19,500**

President John F. Kennedy inscribed photograph to "Rat Pack" entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr.

61. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Exceptional Photograph Signed as President, 10 ½ in. x 13 ½ in. (the image being 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in.), color. The image shows Kennedy seated at the Resolute Desk in the Oval Office, looking towards the photographer. Inscribed on the matting in black ink to legendary entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr., one of the four members of the original Rat Pack along with Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, and Peter Lawford. Kennedy pens: *"For Sammy Davis – with very best regards – John F. Kennedy"*. This fantastic photograph was acquired directly from Sammy Davis, Jr.'s estate.

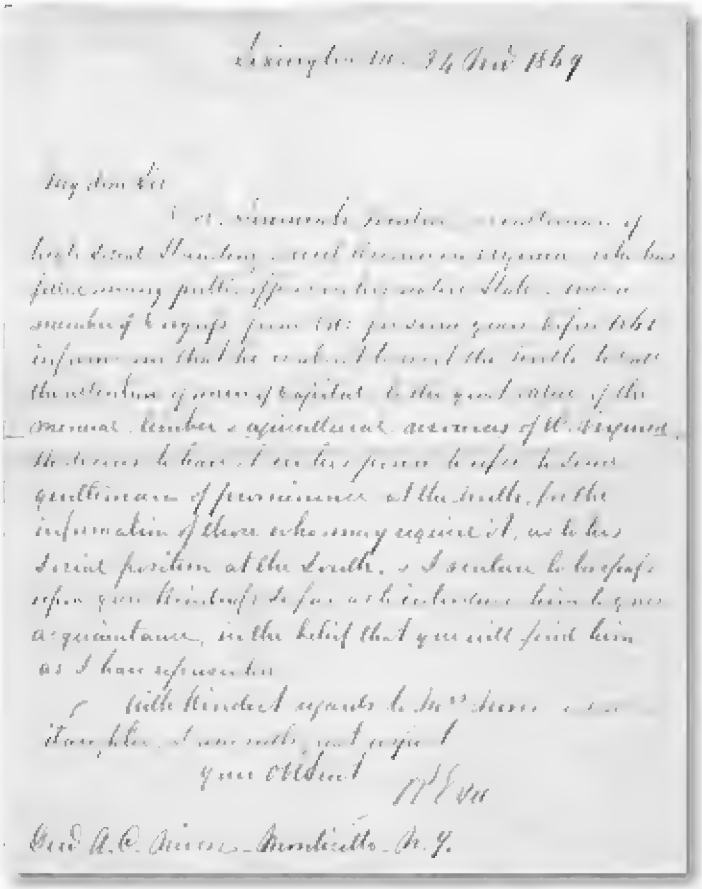
The Resolute Desk was made from the timbers of H.M.S. *Resolute*, an abandoned British ship discovered by an American vessel and returned to the Queen of England as a token of friendship and goodwill. When the ship was retired, Queen Victoria commissioned the desk and presented it to President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880. The desk has twice been modified from the original 1880 version: President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested that the kneehole be fitted with a panel carved with the Presidential coat-of-arms, but he did not live to see it installed in 1945; and during his first term, President Ronald Reagan requested it be raised on a 2 in. base to accommodate his 6'2" frame. Every president since Hayes, except Presidents Johnson, Nixon and Ford, has used the Resolute Desk. The desk was made famous by a photograph of Kennedy at work while his son, John Jr., peeked out from behind the kneehole panel.

A wonderful signed photograph with a great association between Kennedy and Sammy Davis, Jr. Minor toning to the matting from previous framing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24752) **$9,500**

62. Kennedy, Robert F. 1925-1968. American politician. Younger brother of President John F. Kennedy (1961-63). **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful head and shoulders image of the younger Kennedy brother wearing a suit and tie. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"For Ilene Bolderan, With Best Wishes, Robt. F. Kennedy"*. Minor surface wrinkling and light stains; otherwise, in very good condition. (#24714) **$695**

63. Stan Laurel and **Oliver Hardy. Vintage Photograph Signed by Both**, an 8 ½ in. x 11 in. black & white image of the two comedians in character, wearing bowlers, each with wide grins on their cherubic faces. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"Our Best Wishes Always Jerry! Stan Laurel"* and *"Oliver Hardy"*. In fine condition. (#23076) **$1,950**

Robert E. Lee, President of Washington College (later Washington and Lee University) in West Virginia, hopes to bolster the state's economy by calling *"...the attention of men of capital to the great value of the mineral, timber & agricultural resources of W. Virginia"*



64. LEE, ROBERT E. 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **Autograph Letter Signed**, on blue-lined stationery, One page, Quarto, Lexington, Virginia, March(?) 24, 1869. Written to *"Genl A. C. Niven, Monticello, N.Y."* (in full):

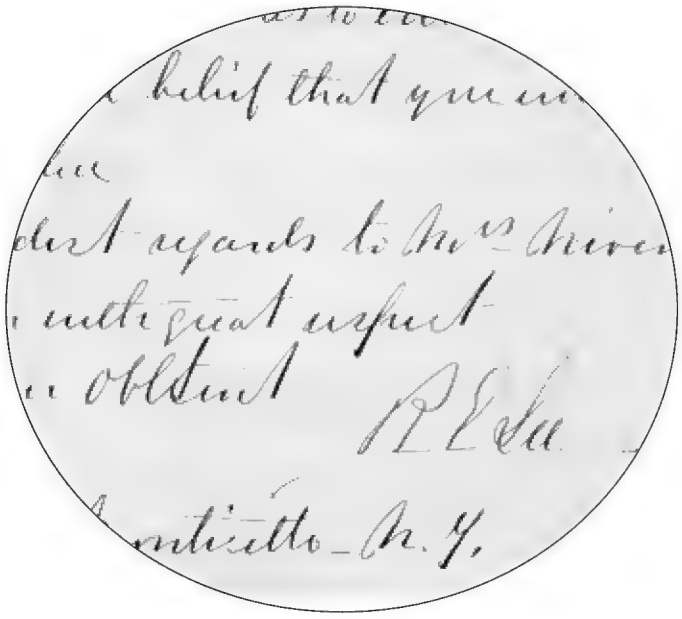
"My dear Sir

Col: Jeremiah Morton, a gentleman of high social standing & well known in Virginia, who has filled many public offices in his native State, was a member of Congress from Va. for some years before 1860, informs me that he is about to visit the North to call the attention of men of capital to the great value of the mineral, timber & agricultural resources of W. Virginia. He desires to have it in his power to refer to some gentleman of prominence at the North, for the information of those who may require it, as to his social position at the South, & I venture to trespass upon your kindness so far as to introduce him to your acquaintance, in the belief that you will find him as I have represented.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Niven & your daughter, I am with great respect your Obt Servt

R. E. Lee"

Late in his life, Robert E. Lee writes concerning a business trip to be made in the near future to the North by **Jeremiah Morton** (1799-1878) - who once served as a Whig Representative from Virginia in the Thirty-first Congress (March, 1849 - March, 1851) - for the purpose of bringing West Virginia's major mineral, timber and agricultural resources to the attention of wealthy businessmen.



The state of West Virginia was created during the Civil War as a result of the sectional differences between the citizens who lived west of the Alleghenies (few of whom owned slaves) and the more powerful landed gentry who lived to the east. On April 3, 1862, a constitution for the state of West Virginia was ratified by voters who took the oath of allegiance to the Union. Though the Congress approved the bill admitting West Virginia, President Lincoln disapproved and considered vetoing it, though he reluctantly gave his consent on December 13, 1862. The new state formally entered the Union on June 20, 1863. During the war, the new state, like Missouri, suffered from its own civil war during a bitter four years of struggle. The official dismemberment of Virginia took decades to heal - an effort that Lee here assists in his capacity as President of Washington College, which post he accepted after the war. From this vantage point, Lee employed his great national prestige to rebuild the South's political, economic and cultural life.

In pristine condition. (#17410) **$12,500**

Just five days into his Presidency, Lincoln receives troubling news: a large shipment of cannon primers is being sent from Philadelphia to Texas, the newest member of the Confederate States of America, a precursor to Ft. Sumter and the start of the Civil War!

65. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, Octavo, dated March 9, 1861 from the *"Executive Mansion"*, Washington, D.C. Written to Secretary of War Simon Cameron (1799-1889). Lincoln pens (in full:

> *"Dear Sir*
>
> *I do not suppose the inclosed despatch is of any consequence, nevertheless I send it to you.*
>
> *Very truly*
> *A. Lincoln"*

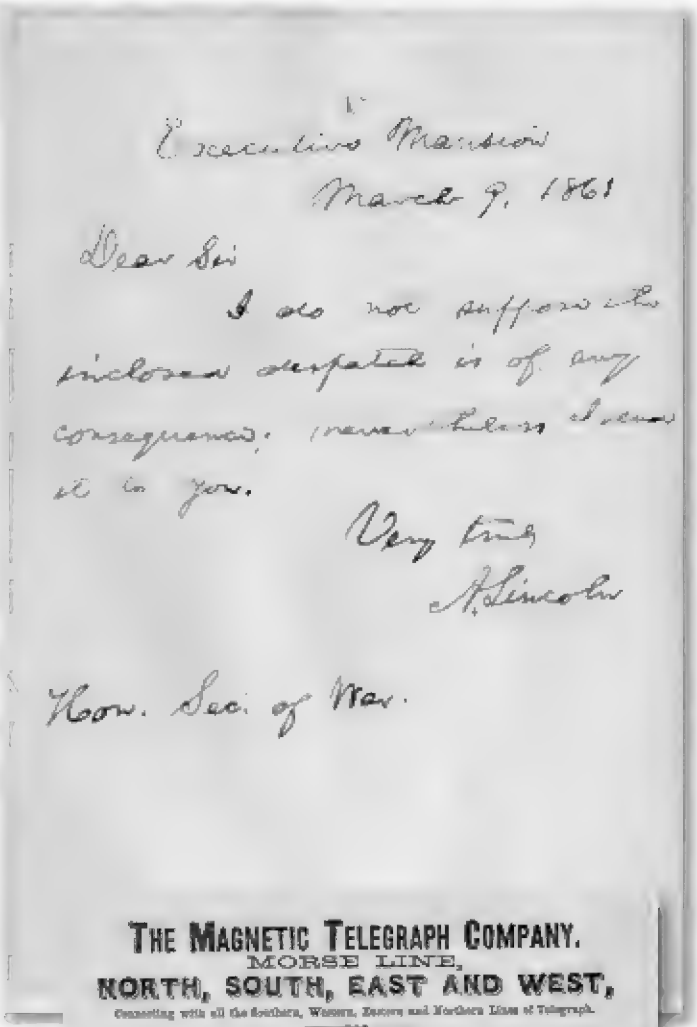
Accompanied with a handwritten telegraph on "The Magnetic Telegraph Company" letterhead, dated the previous day (March 8, 1861) from Philadelphia. The communiqué is from William B. Thomas, most likely a conscientious citizen or perhaps even a Federal spy, who had observed a suspicious shipment leaving for Texas. The text of the telegraph reads:

> *"Presdt – I am informed a large quantity friction Cannon primers will be shipped tomorrow for Texas. Is it worthy your attention."*

Just five days prior to the date of this letter to Simon Cameron, Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States. However, the country was "united" in name only; seven states had already left the Union and set up a new government in the South, the Confederate States of America. Texas, to which this shipment of cannon primers was apparently headed, had seceded from the U.S. on February 23rd, and was admitted to the Confederacy on March 2nd. Events seemed in suspension, although the crisis remained grave.

Meanwhile, Maj. Robert Anderson and his small garrison remained marooned on Fort Sumter, in the middle of Charleston Bay, with Confederate guns trained on them from all points around the mainland shore. On the same day this letter was written, Lincoln met with his newly-appointed Cabinet to discuss the Fort Sumter situation. The consensus seemed to be that evacuation was necessary, but how could this be done? Gen. Winfield Scott admitted that there was nothing the army could do, and that any hope for Maj. Anderson now rested with the Navy. However, within the span of a month, the question would be decided for them: on April 12, the opening shots of the war rained down on the Fort Sumter troops. The country was now embroiled in civil war.

An excellent letter from the new President, in which he grapples with yet another ominous intelligence report. Minor toning from previous framing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24799) **$25,000**



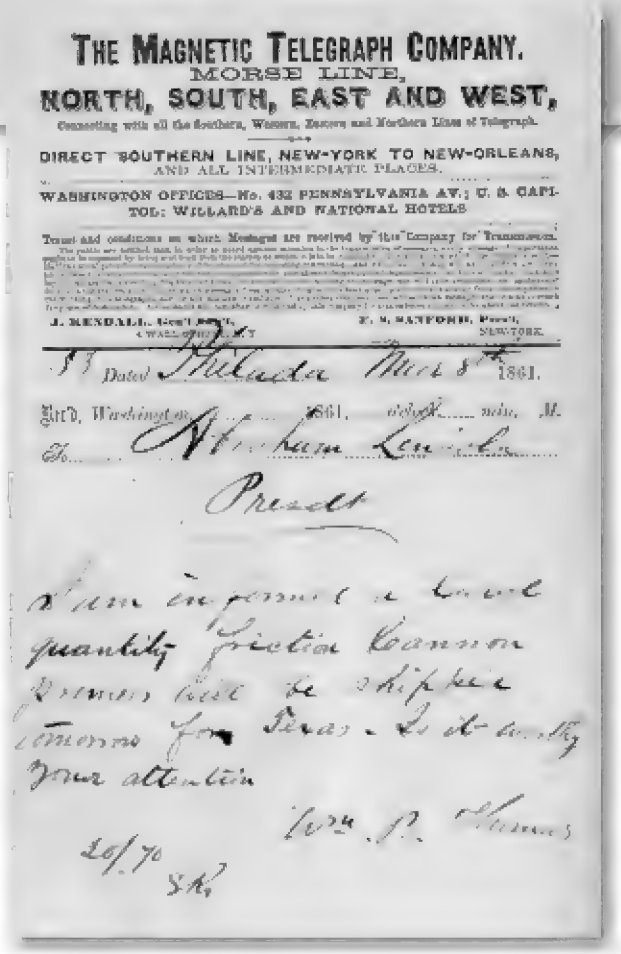
Executive Mansion
March 9, 1861

Dear Sir

I do not suppose the inclosed despatch is of any consequence; nevertheless I send it to you.

Very truly
A. Lincoln

Hon. Sec. of War.



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J. RENDALL, Gen'l Sup't, F. O. SANFORD, Pres't,
WALL STREET, N.Y. NEW-YORK.

Dated Philada Mar 8 1861.

Rec'd, Washington ... 1861, o'clock ... min. M.

To ... Wm Lincoln

Presdt

I am informed a large quantity friction Cannon Primers will be shipped tomorrow for Texas. Is it worthy your attention

Wm. B. Thomas

26/70
SA

With the Union army's weaknesses exposed after the Battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln moves swiftly to fill glaring vacancies in the military

66. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Choice Autograph Letter Signed as President, One and one-half pages, *"Executive Mansion"*, August 20, 1861, just four weeks after the Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861). Written to *"Hon. Sec. of War"* - **Simon Cameron** (1799-1889), President Lincoln's Secretary of War (served 1861-62). Responding to the request of a personal favor from a California Senator, Lincoln pens (in full):

> *"Sir,*
>
> *Mr. John M. Huntington calls on me this morning saying that several weeks ago I indorsed on his application to be an Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army, these words, to wit 'Mr. Huntington is presented for the position of Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army - I herewith send letters and papers, recommending him for a different appointment, as showing his position and standing. If there be a vacancy, I think his appointment would be a very proper one.' He also says Senator McDougal* [**James Alexander McDougall** (1817-1867), Senator from California (served 1853-55 & 1861-67)], *in his letter, asks the the* [sic] *appointment, as a personal favor to himself. If these things be found to be correctly stated, let the appointment be made.*
>
> *Yours truly A. Lincoln."*

John M. Huntington was appointed Assistant Quarter Master of Volunteers ten days after President Lincoln's letter, on August 30, 1861. He was honorably discharged on May 20, 1864, and died on October 10, 1864.

THE BATTLE OF FIRST BULL RUN (FIRST MANASSAS), JULY 21, 1861

The First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) was fought just four short weeks prior to the date of Lincoln's letter to Cameron (July 21, 1861), about seven miles southwest of Centreville, Virginia (a quiet town just 27 miles from Washington) near a stone bridge that crossed Bull Run Creek. On July 16th and 17th, Union General Irvin McDowell started westward toward Fairfax Courthouse and Centreville. His plan: to march westward from the Union camps around Washington and clear the Confederates from their positions. From there, part of the Union army would move on the Confederate army thought to be camped behind a meandering stream called Bull Run, near the town of Manassas Junction. Another Federal column would then attempt to outflank the rebels, cut their main line of supply from Richmond, and force a withdrawal at least to the next natural line of defense, the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg. Meanwhile, C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis and his chief military adviser, Robert E. Lee, were still desperately speeding reinforcements from all over the South through Richmond to Manassas. The Union army assumed the battle was going to be an easy victory. They were wrong. An apparent Southern rout was turned into a resounding defeat of Union forces under General Irvin McDowell. Facing McDowell was a Confederate army under Brigadier General Pierre Beauregard, who, three months earlier, had won the homage of the South by reducing Fort Sumter. The battle led vast numbers of Southerners to believe that the war was over and the South had won. Many soldiers went home in this belief. For the North, the battle taught them an important lesson – that the Union likely faced a prolonged conflict with a surprisingly formidable foe.

The Confederates did not follow up on their success at Manassas. As one writer has put it: "Having won the completest and most conspicuous victory of modern times, they set to work to fortify themselves for defence against the enemy they had so disastrously overthrown, precisely as if they had been beaten in the fight, and were called upon to defend themselves against aggression at the hands of an enemy to be feared." In fact, the winter of 1861-62 was the Confederacy's lost chance - instead of fortifying their positions at Manassas, they could have swept on to Washington. The Union actually expected they would do just that - Washington was all alarm and confusion during this period. The haunting fear by the North that the Confederate army would some day redeem their error and destroy Washington resulted in the North making their capital virtually impregnable. Washington was turned into a huge fortress and the city was surrounded on all sides by fortifications and soldiers at drill. It was the lull before the storm that was to take place in the great Peninsular Campaign.

An excellent letter from Lincoln, written during the chaotic weeks after the Union army's resounding defeat at Bull Run just outside of Washington. In fine condition. The holograph text and signature are pristine, and contrast beautifully with the crème-colored paper. (#18280) **$25,000**

Executive Mansion
August 20. 1861

Hon. Sec. of War
Sir.

Mr. John W. Hunting-
ton calls on me this morning, (two
several weeks ago I indorsed on
his application to be an Assistant
Quarter-Master in the Army
these words, to-wit "Mr. Hunting-
ton is presented for the position
of Assistant Quarter Master in
the Army- I herewith present let-
ters and papers, recommending
him for a different appointment,
as showing his position and stand-
ing- If there be a vacancy, where
his appointment would be a very
proper one? He also says Gen:
Dodge, in his letter, asks the
this

the appointment, as a personal favor
to himself- If these things be found
to be correctly stated, let the
appointment be given-

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

In a terse letter to embattled Secretary of War Simon Cameron, President Abraham Lincoln demands that an Army ordnance supplier be paid

67. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Superb Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Octavo, dated December 31, 1861, regarding an arms contract awarded to supplier George H. Penfield. Lincoln pens (in full):

> *"The foregoing is the copy of a letter I wrote on the day of it's date; and I now wish the officers of the government to settle with and pay Mr. Penfield, according to the terms of the letter and his performance of the conditions stated.*
>
> *A. Lincoln"*

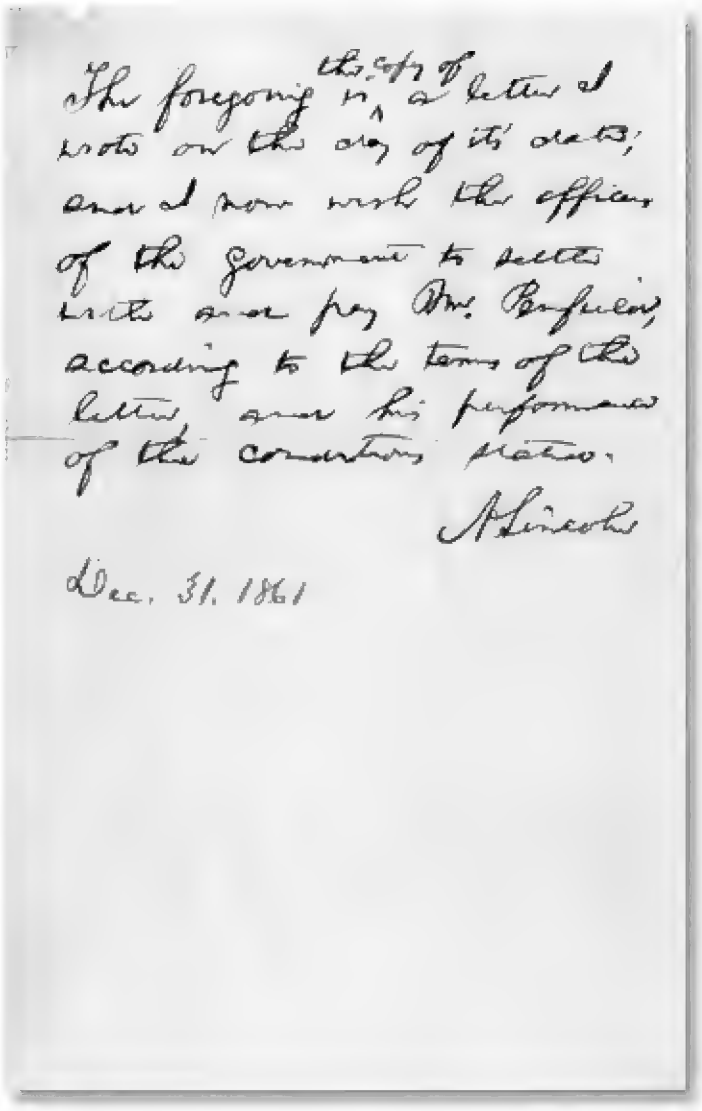
Six months prior (August 15, 1861), Lincoln had written to Penfield to inform him that he was to provide ordnance and cavalry arms to Hon. P.B. Fowkes, who had organized a regiment of cavalry. Fowkes, who had endured numerous difficulties in securing payment from Secretary of War Simon Cameron and Army Ordnance Chief Gen. James Ripley, had appealed directly to Lincoln.

When Lincoln came into office earlier that year, Cameron was not an ideal candidate for Secretary of War; he won his appointment thanks to a back-room political deal made all the way back at the Republican National Convention during the summer of 1860. At the convention, Cameron, as party boss of Pennsylvania, had thrown his support to Lincoln in exchange for a promise of a cabinet post. Unaware of the quid pro quo at the time, Lincoln reluctantly made good the pledge his lieutenants had made in his name.

As Secretary, Cameron tolerated widespread corruption in the awarding of army contracts, and was rumored to have once said that an honest politician is "a man who, when he's bought, stays bought." To rid him from the Cabinet, Lincoln appointed him minister to Russia – the political equivalent of "sending him to the gulag", in modern parlance. Lincoln then appointed Edwin M. Stanton to replace Cameron, and the new Secretary of War assumed the office just two weeks after the date of this letter, on January 15, 1862.

Yet despite Lincoln's curt directive in this letter, Mr. Penfield's ordeal dragged on for another three months. On March 26, 1862, Lincoln angrily wrote to Stanton that "I understand a requisition has been made by Governor Yates… and that the requisition is refused. Will the Secretary of War please tell me why is this?," to which Stanton, whose main objective during the early months of his appointment was to restore stability and integrity to the Army's system of procurement, responded:

> *"The above-mentioned requisition is not complied with –*
>
> *1st. Because, if necessary for the army, the commanding general… is the proper person to make the requisition, in the regular manner, through the Ordnance department.*
>
> *2nd. It involves large expenditure of public money, when the treasury is in straitened circumstances, which can only be justified through requisitions in the proper official channels."*


The foregoing is a copy of a letter I wrote on the day of it's date; and I now wish the officers of the government to settle with and pay Mr. Penfield, according to the terms of the letter and his performance of the conditions stated.

A. Lincoln

Dec. 31. 1861

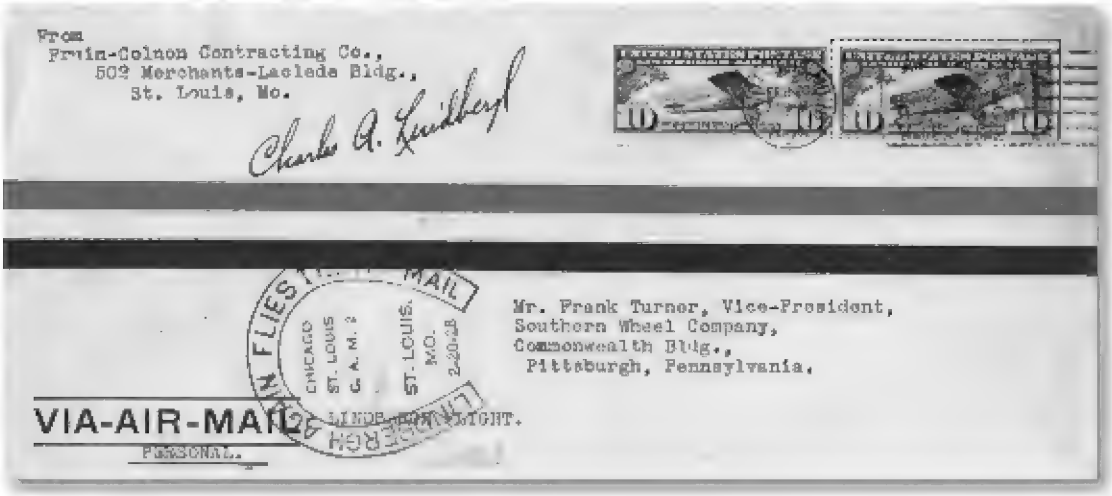
It is not known when, or even if, Penfield was ever paid for his contract.

An excellent piece of correspondence from Lincoln highlighting both the turmoil in the War Department and the scarcity of Treasury funds during the first year of the war. In fine condition. (#22785) **$15,000**

Vivien Leigh as "Scarlett"

68. Leigh, Vivien. 1913-1967. British film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., light sepia-tone, featuring Vivien Leigh shown partially behind a lace fan, in character as "Scarlett" from *Gone With the Wind*. Signed on the image in black ink *"Vivien Leigh"*. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24812) **$2,500**

69. Lindbergh, Charles A. Handsome Signed Photograph, 8 in. x 11 in., sepia-tone, a wonderful head-and-shoulders formal portrait of the dashing young aviator, signed at the center right on the image just above his shoulder, *"C.A. Lindbergh"*. Tipped to a larger piece of board from previous framing; overall, in fine condition. A stunning example. (#24768) **$3,950**

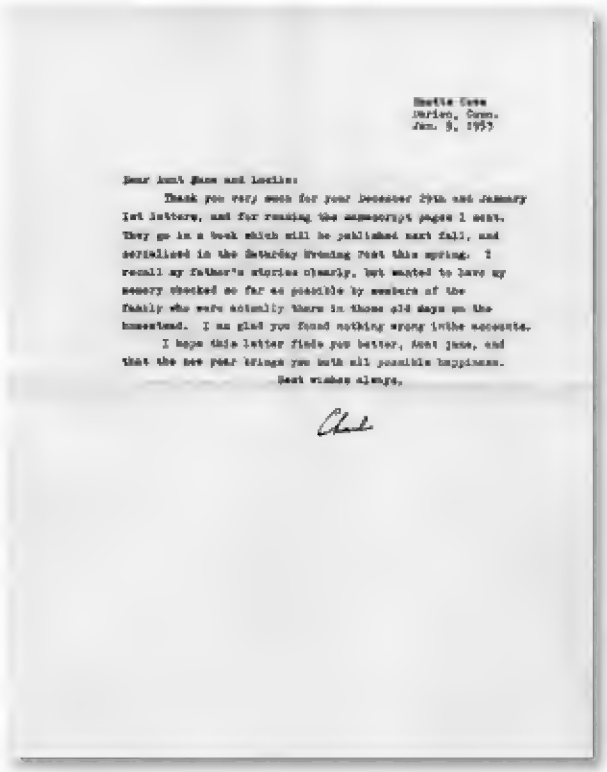


The year after his trans-Atlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh makes a celebratory flight along his former airmail route from Chicago to St. Louis

70. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. 1902-1974. American aviator. **Signed 1928 Airmail Cover flown by Lindbergh**, featuring two cancelled U.S. Airmail 10-cent stamps depicting Lindbergh's famous "Spirit of St. Louis" monoplane, on a cover addressed to Mr. Frank Turner, vice-president of the Southern Wheel Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Less than a year after his record setting trans-Atlantic flight, Lindbergh decided to return to carrying airmail on his old route from Chicago to St. Louis, leaving February 20th and returning the following day. "The volume of mail provided by collectors and his admirers generally was so great that several planes were necessary to handle the load. However, Col. Lindbergh personally flew each plane at least a portion of the trip". [From the *American Air Mail Catalogue*, p. 1424].

The cover is signed at the upper left just beneath the return-address, in bold black ink, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*. A wonderful piece of aviation history, in fine condition. The signature is superb. (#24766) **$2,950**


Darien, Conn.
Jan. 9, 1953

Dear Aunt June and Lucile:

Thank you very much for your December 29th and January 1st letters, and for reading the manuscript pages I sent. They go in a book which will be published next fall, and serialized in the Saturday Evening Post this spring. I recall my father's stories clearly, but wanted to have my memory checked so far as possible by members of the family who were actually there in those old days on the homestead. I am glad you found nothing wrong in the accounts.

I hope this letter finds you better, Aunt June, and that the new year brings you both all possible happiness.

Best wishes always,

Charles

Preparing for the publication of his autobiography *The Spirit of St. Louis*, for which he later won the Pulitzer Prize, Charles Lindbergh sends a copy of the manuscript to his aunt

71. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. Typed Letter Signed *"Charles"*, One page, Quarto, dated January 9, 1953 from Darien, Connecticut. Written to his aunt, Mrs. June Butler of Luverne, Minnesota, and her daughter (his cousin) Lucille. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope with cancelled 6-cent Air Mail stamp. Lindbergh pens (in full):

"Dear Aunt June and Lucile:

Thank you very much for your December 29th and January 1st letters, and for reading the manuscript pages I sent. They go in a book which will be published next fall, and serialized in the Saturday Evening Post this spring. I recall my father's stories clearly, but wanted to have my memory checked so far as possible by members of the family who were actually there in those old days on the homestead. I am glad you found nothing wrong in the accounts.

I hope this letter finds you better, Aunt June, and that the new year brings forth all possible happiness.

Best wishes always,

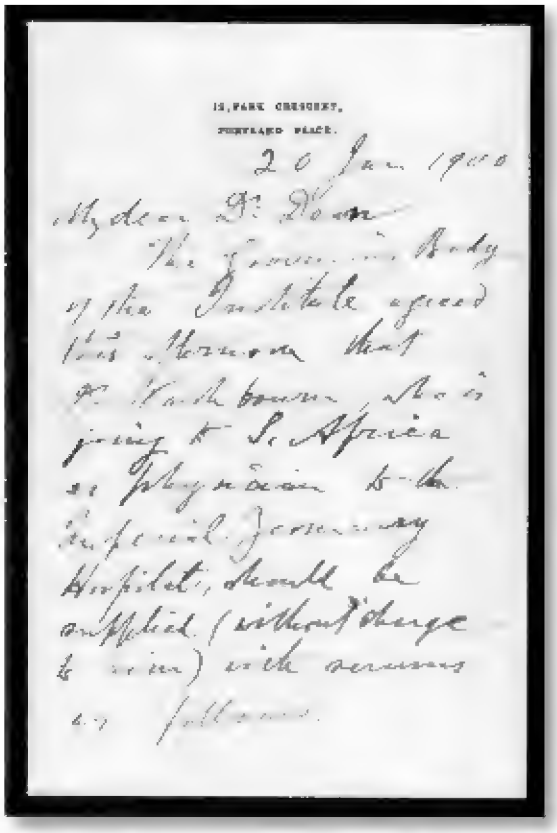
Charles"

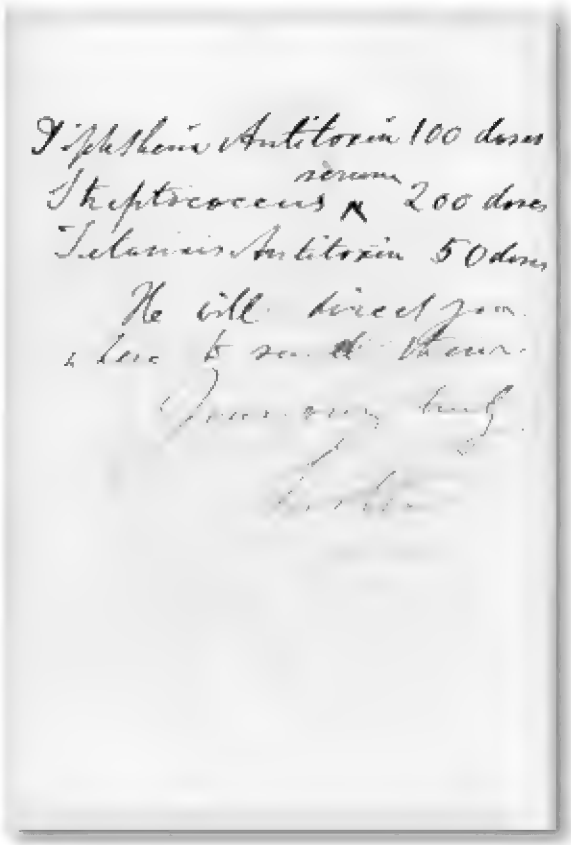
In 1954, Scribner published Charles Lindbergh's autobiography and the gripping account of his transatlantic crossing, aptly titled The Spirit of St. Louis. Both a popular and critical success, it received the 1954 Pulitzer Prize for biography/autobiography, and was later turned into a feature film starring Jimmy Stewart.

Here, Lindbergh dutifully checks his facts with other members of the insular Lindbergh family prior to the book's release.

A great association between Lindbergh and his Pulitzer Prize-winning autobiography. In fine condition. (#23718) **$795**

At the outset of the Second Boer War, Britain's most revered physician, Dr. Joseph Lister, arranges for the shipment of diphtheria, tetanus and streptococcus medicines to the British volunteer troops in South Africa





72. Lister, Joseph. 1827-1912. British surgeon, known as the founder of antiseptic surgery. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, small Octavo, on black-bordered mourning stationery, dated January 20, 1900. Written to *"Dr. Dean"* of *"The Poplars, Sudbury, Harrow"* – north London, England. Includes the original transmittal envelope with cancelled Royal Mail stamp, and internal black-bordered envelope enclosure, also addressed to *"Dr. Dean"* in Lister's hand. [Note: Lister used black-bordered mourning stationery almost exclusively after the death of his wife in 1893; his overwhelming grief caused him to retire from research and medicine]. The physician pens (in full):

"My dear Dr. Dean

The Governing Body of the Institute agreed this afternoon that Dr. Washbourne, who is going to S. Africa as physician to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, should be supplied (without charge to him) with serums as follows:

Diphtheria Antitoxin 100 doses
Streptococcus serum 200 doses
Tetanus Antitoxin 50 doses

He will direct you where to send them.

Yours very truly

Lister"

The Second Boer War, also known as the South African War, was fought from October 11, 1899 until May 31, 1902, between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic).

Massive British and imperial forces were deployed and, somewhat alarmingly, concentration camps were used to house Boer resisters and their families. In oppressive conditions, many died from disease, provoking a national scandal back in Britain.

In this letter, written just three months after the commencement of hostilities in South Africa, Dr. Lister arranges for an initial shipment of essential medical antitoxins and serums to be sent to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital near British headquarters in the region. [Note: the Imperial Yeomanry was created on December 24, 1899 – just one month prior to the date of this letter – to allow volunteer cavalry troops to fight as mounted infantry alongside regular troops of the British Army].

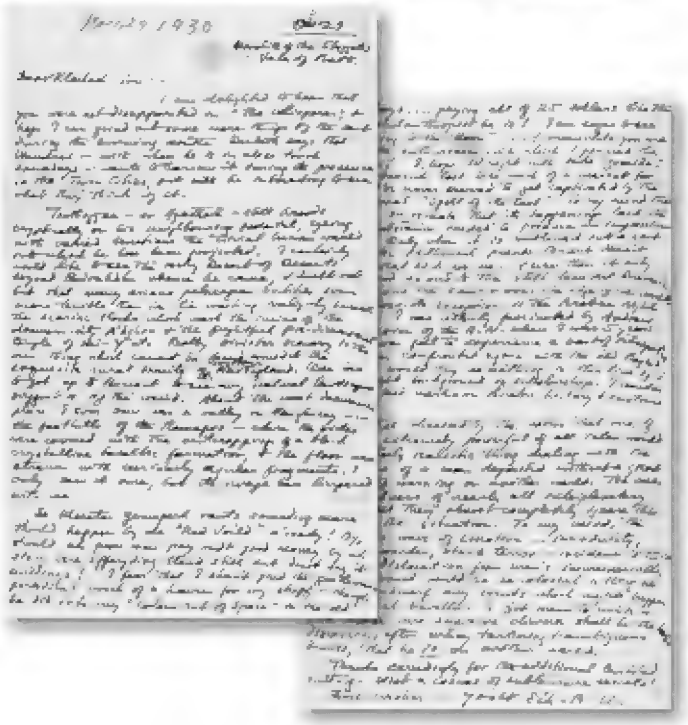
After a protracted hard-fought war, the two independent Boer Republics lost and were absorbed into the British Empire. The peace of Vereeniging in May 1902 annexed the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to the British Empire (which, in 1910, became part of the Union of South Africa).

Wonderful medical and historical associations in this letter from Dr. Joseph Lister, one of the founding fathers of modern medicine. In fine condition. (#24818) **$1,500**

Energized with a wonderful new idea for a science-fiction story, H.P. Lovecraft discusses the theme:

"I am still obsessed by the notion that one of the most extremely powerful of all tales would be an utterly realistic thing dealing with the sensations of a man deposited without a great amount of warning on another world. The one fatal weakness of nearly all interplanetary tales is that they almost completely ignore this factor of the situation. To my mind, the stupendous wave of emotion – incredulity, lostness, wonder, stark terror – incident to this supreme dislocation from man's immemorially fixed background would be so colossal a thing as almost to dwarf any events which might happen to a celestial traveler. I yet mean to write a tale whose one supreme climax shall be the man's discovery, after many torturing & ambiguous doubts, that he is on another world"

73. LOVECRAFT, H. P. (HOWARD PHILIPS). Autograph Letter Signed with his phonetic signature *"E'ch-Pi-El"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated by Lovecraft *"Oct 29"* at the upper right, and then dated in the recipient's hand *"Nov 29, 1930"* – November 29, 1930. Lovecraft pens (in full):



"Dear Klarkash-ton:

I am delighted to hear that you were not disappointed in 'The Whisperer', & I hope I can grind out some more things of the sort during the ensuing months. Cerleth says that Wandre's – with whom he is in close touch nowadays – wants to borrow it during the presence in the Turin Cities, & it will be interesting to see what they think of it.

Tsathoggua – or Azatoth still broods cryptically on his neighboring pedestal, eyeing with varied emotions the trivial human world into which he has been projected. I certainly would like to see the rocky Desert of Deserts beyond Bodrahalin whence he came, & doubt not but that many arcane palaeageanentitles even more terrible than he lie waiting _____ beneath the scariac flocks which mark the ruins of the aemon-city Akghurr & the frightful five-dimensional temple of Hei-Y'at. Really sinister scenery is the one thing which cannot be found among the exquisite rural beautify of Southern New England. One has to get up to Vermont to see any natural landscapes suggestive of the weird. About the most daemoniac place I ever saw was a valley in New Jersey – in the foothills of the Ramapos – where the sides were covered with the outcroppings of a black crystalline basaltic formation, & the floor was strewn with curiously angular fragments. I only saw it once, but its image has lingered with me.

So Meester Gernspack vants someding more should happen by de 'Red Voild' a ready! Oy, should ah poor man pay oudt good money, buy a story vere effedying stand still, ent don't say it unddings? I shan't find the gentleman's periodical much of a haven for my stuff – though he did take my 'Colour Out of Space' in the old Amazing days… paying all of $25 like the generous philanthropist he is! I am eager to see your 'Offering to the Moon' – & meanwhile you are aware of the enthusiasm with which I perused the 'Rendezvous.' I hope Wright will take 'Zonaida'. Oriental doesn't look like much of a market for me, for I've never seemed to get captivated by the conventional 'Spell of the East'. To my mind the Orient is so remote that its happenings lack the sense of substance needed to produce an impression of reality. Only when it is sublimed out a sort of fantastic ethereal pseudo-Orient does it pack any real kick for me – & even then it only runs a good second to the still less real Danvanie [?] beyond the East & over the edge of the world. The one possible exception is the Arabian Nights tradition. I was utterly fascinated by Andrew Lang's version of the A.N. when I was 5 years old, & never fail to experience a sort of retrospective thrill when confronted again with the old Bagdad scene. I would try something in this line if I had the right background of scholarship. I wonder what the best works on Arabic history & customs are?

I am still obsessed by the notion that one of the most extremely powerful of all tales would be an utterly realistic thing dealing with the sensations of a man deposited without a great amount of warning on another world. The one fatal weakness of nearly all interplanetary tales is that they almost completely ignore this factor of the situation. To my mind, the stupendous wave of emotion – incredulity, lostness, wonder, stark terror – incident to this supreme dislocation from man's immemorially fixed background would be so colossal a thing as almost to dwarf any events which might happen to a celestial traveler. I yet mean to write a tale whose one supreme climax shall be the man's discovery, after many torturing & ambiguous doubts, that he is on another world.

Thanks exceedingly for the additional Carlsbad cuttings. What a cosmos of subterraine secrets!

Best wishes – Yr obt

E'ch-Pi-El"

H.P. Lovecraft, the 20th-century successor to Edgar Allan Poe as America's foremost writer of fantastic fiction, found his (initially limited) audience in the novels and stories he published in pulp magazines like *Weird Tales* and *Amazing Stories.* Some of his best work remained unpublished until after his death. Lovecraft adapted the conventions of horror stories and science fiction to express an intensely personal vision, cosmic in its ramifications and fearsome in its shuddering view of human destiny – themes which are quite evident in this wonderful letter.

Most significantly, Lovecraft here mentions **Hugo Gernsback**, creator of the classic pulp science-fiction magazine *Amazing Stories.* Lovecraft's work in *Amazing Stories* influenced countless writers and filmmakers (including H.R. Giger, Clive Barker, John Carpenter and Stephen King), and is sometimes credited as the inspiration and birthplace of the entire science-fiction/fantasy genre.

Excellent content from this gifted science-fiction writer, in which he details the plot of a new story that he may submit to Gernsback for publication in *Amazing Stories*. Minor stains, and some light notations in a pink-shaded pencil; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24691) **$3,950**

James Madison signed document for the American Colonization Society, the group responsible for the creation of the West African state of Liberia

74. Madison, James. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817). **Important Signed Document**, 8 ½ in. x 11 in., being a beautiful engraved printing of a membership certificate for the "American Colonization Society", with seal of the organization at the lower center. The document is signed in blank at the lower right corner, *"James Madison"*.

The American Colonization Society was established in 1816 by Robert Finley as an attempt to satisfy two groups in America. Ironically, these groups were on opposite ends of the spectrum involving slavery in the early 1800s. One group consisted of philanthropists, clergy and abolitionists who wanted to free African slaves and their descendants and provide them with the opportunity to return to Africa. The other group was the slave owners who feared free people of color and wanted to expel them from America.

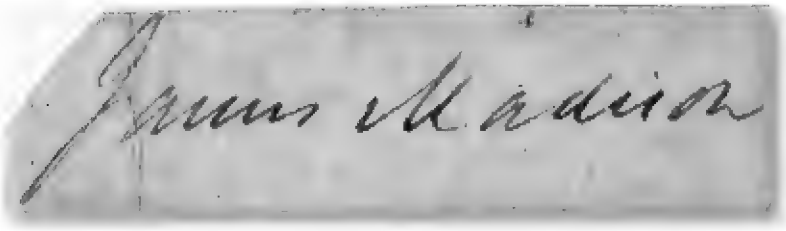
Both of these groups felt that free blacks would be unable to assimilate into the white society of this country. John Randolph, one famous slave owner called free blacks "promoters of mischief." At this time, about two million Negroes lived in America, of which 200,000 were free persons of color. Henry Clay, a southern congressman and sympathizer of the plight of free blacks, believed that because of "unconquerable prejudice resulting from their color, they never could amalgamate with the free whites of this country."

On December 21, 1816, a group of exclusively white upper-class males including James Monroe, Bushrod Washington, Andrew Jackson, Francis Scott Key, and Daniel Webster met at the Davis hotel in Washington D.C. with Henry Clay presiding over the meeting. They met one week later and adopted a constitution. During the next three years, the society raised money by selling memberships using the very type of certificate offered here. The Society's members relentlessly pressured Congress and the President for support. In 1819, they received $100,000 from Congress and in January 1820 the first ship, the *Elizabeth*, sailed from New York headed for West Africa with three white ACS agents and 88 emigrants.

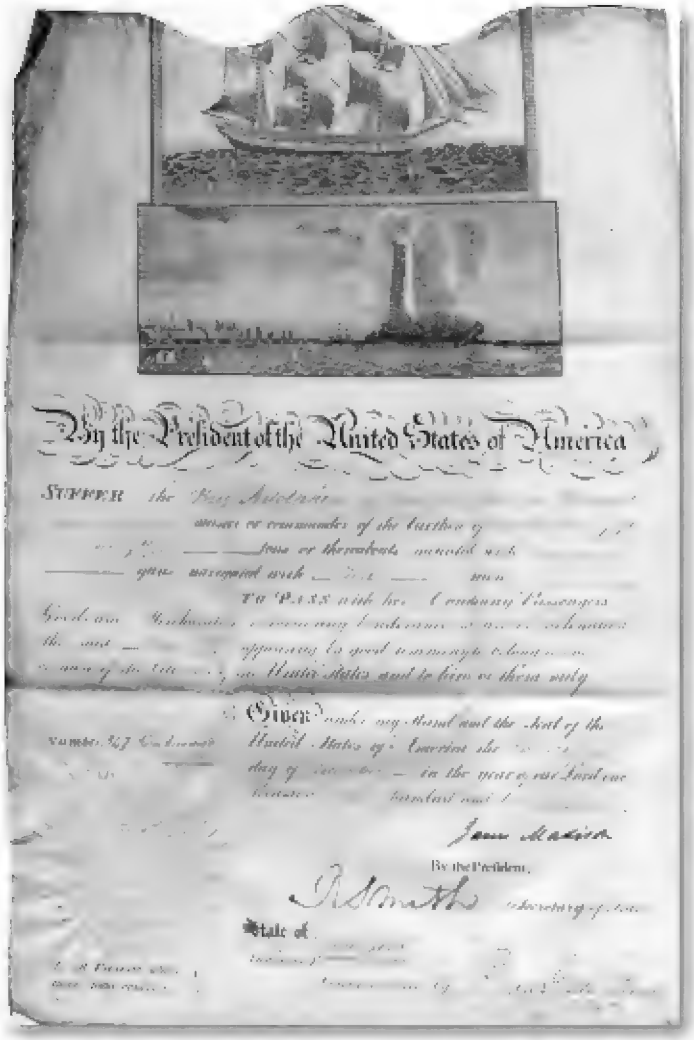
The ship arrived first at Freetown, Sierra Leone then sailed south to what is now the Northern coast of Liberia and made an effort to establish a settlement. All three whites and 22 of the emigrants died within three weeks from yellow fever. The survivors returned to Sierra Leone and waited from another ship. The *Nautilus* sailed twice in 1821 and established a settlement at Mesurado Bay on an island they named Perseverance. It was difficult for the early settlers, made of mostly free-born blacks, who were not born into slavery, but were denied the full rights of American citizenship. The native Africans resisted the expansion of the settlers, resulting in many armed conflicts. Nevertheless, in the next decade 2,638 African-Americans migrated to the area. Also, the colony entered an agreement with the U.S. Government to accept freed slaves captured from slave ships.

During the next 20 years the African colony continued to grow and establish economic stability. Since the establishment of the colony, the ACS had employed white agents to govern the colony. In 1842, Joseph Jenkins Roberts became the first non-white governor of Liberia. In 1847, the legislature of Liberia declared itself an independent state, with J.J. Roberts elected as its first President.

An excellent signed document with great historical significance. In fine condition. (#24674) **$4,950**



75. MADISON, JAMES. Bold Signature penned on a ¾ in. x 2 ¾ in. piece of vellum (cut from a larger document), in dark black fountain ink *"James Madison"*. Tipped to another leaf for reinforcement; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24747) **$350**


By the President of the United States of America
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the United States of America
James Madison
By the President,
R. Smith
State of

76. MADISON, JAMES. Scallop Top Ship's Passport Signed as President, approx. 10¼ in. x 15 in., on vellum, dated December 31, 1810, for the *"Brig Adolphus of New York, William Brevoort master or commander of the burthen of one hundred fifty six & 13/95 tons"*, mounted with *"no"* guns, navigated with ten men. Signed at the lower right, *"James Madison"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Robert Smith. White paper and red wax seal intact at the lower left. A very beautiful and desirable document. Minor soiling at the upper left corner; otherwise, in fine condition. (#13912) **$1,950**

Hattie McDaniel as "Mammy" from *Gone With the Wind*

77. MCDANIEL, HATTIE. 1895-1952. American film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, showing the actress in character as "Mammy" from *Gone With the Wind* – the role for which she won the 1940 Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress. Signed with sentiment on the image in black ink, *"Best Wishes From Hattie McDaniel 48"*. In fine condition. (#24716) **$1,500**

Frontier lawman William "Bat" Masterson serves a subpoena for the Dodge City court!

78. Masterson, William Barclay "Bat". 1853-1921. American frontier lawman. **Autograph Endorsement Signed** on the overleaf of a **Civil Subpoena** to the **Dodge City Courthouse**, One page, Quarto, dated January 2, 1880. The subpoena is written on a *"State of Kansas"* partly-printed letterhead form, with the principals and case details completed in a secretarial hand. The subpoena reads (in large part):

"To Charles Alexander, Mrs. Chas. Alexander and Mary Helmer –

We command you to appear in your own proper person, before the Judge of the District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of Ford at the Court House in Dodge City Ks., County of Ford, on the 6th day of January A.D. 1880, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, there and then to testify on behalf of the plaintiff in a certain matter of controversy now pending and undetermined in said Court, wherein The City of Dodge City Ks. plaintiff, and Dr. S. Galland defendant, and this do you in no wise omit, under penalty of the law…"

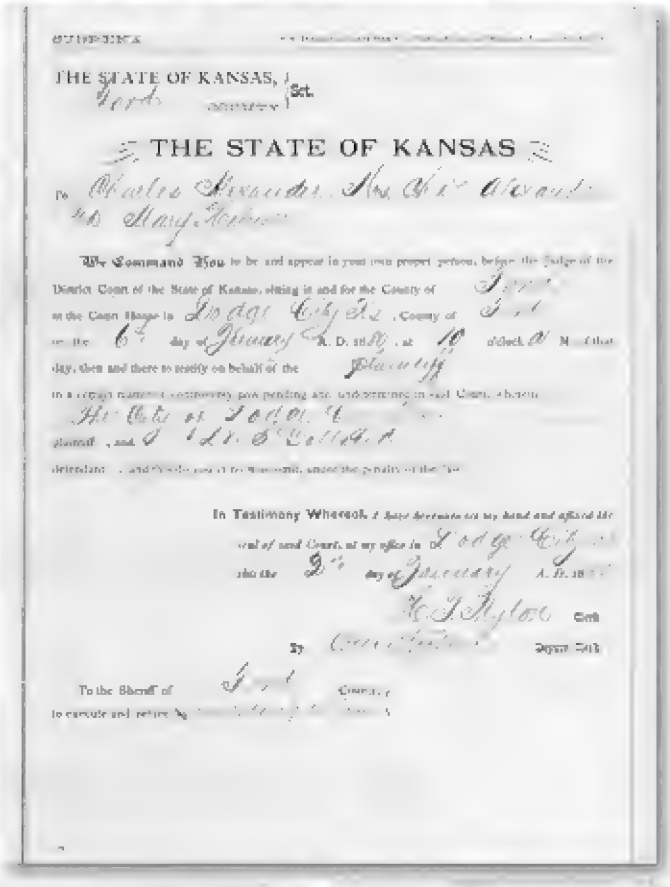
Signed by the clerk and the deputy clerk of the court at the close.

Masterson has endorsed on the verso:

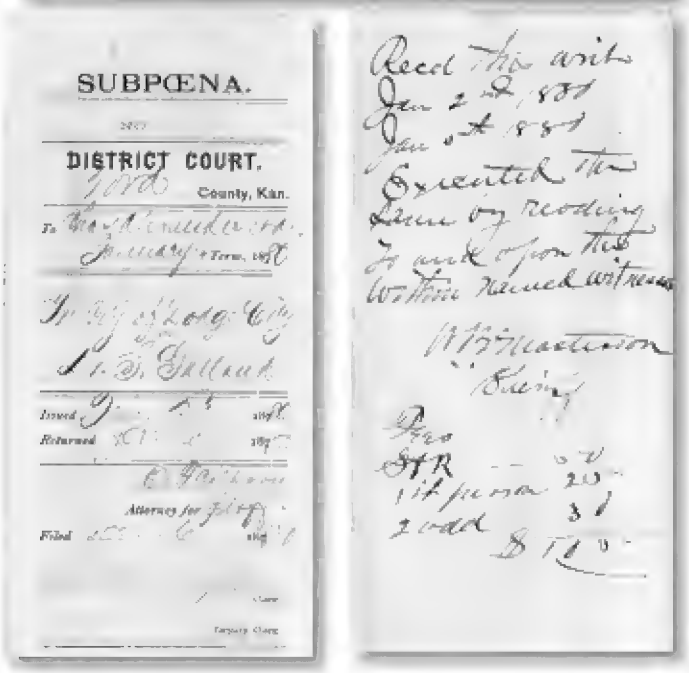
"Recd this writ
Jan 2nd 1880
Jan 5th 1880 Executed the
same by reading
to and upon the
within named witnesses.

W.B. Masterson
Sheriff

Fees
S&R – 50
1st person 25
2 add[itional] *30*
$100"


THE STATE OF KANSAS,

THE STATE OF KANSAS

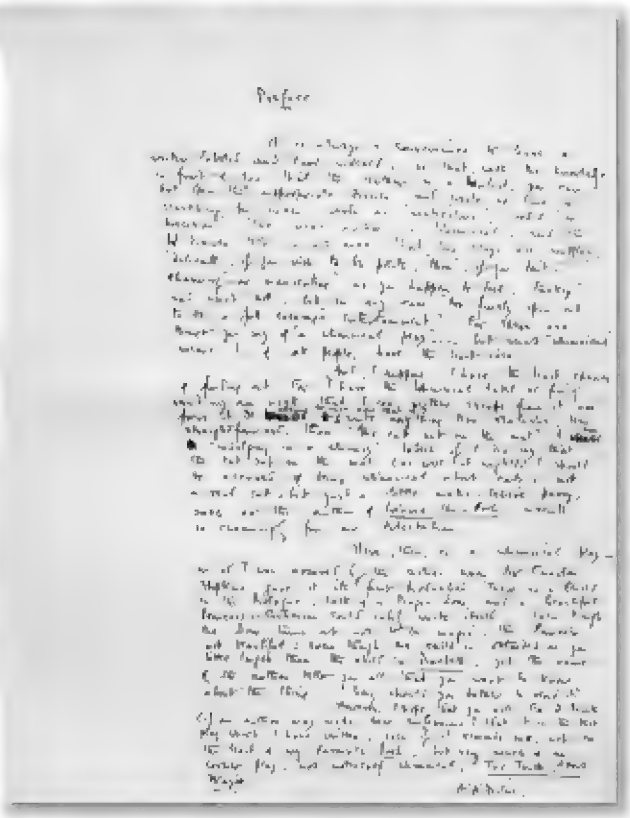

SUBPŒNA.

DISTRICT COURT.

Masterson began his frontier life in Dodge City in 1877, running a saloon and catering to the town's rough customers. After a few run-ins with the authorities, he vowed he would never again be on the wrong side of the law and managed to get himself appointed a deputy sheriff of Ford County. Masterson proved himself an effective peace officer, and was elected sheriff of Ford County a short time later. He excelled in maintaining law and order, preferring to talk troublemakers into leaving town rather than run them through the legal system.

As sheriff, Masterson used his six-gun only on rare occasions when his glib tongue or fists would not solve an issue. He was not a gunfighter by any means, but his friendships with gunmen such as John "Doc" Holliday and the Earp brothers, who served as lawmen throughout Kansas, convinced the outlaws visiting Dodge City that if they shot and killed Masterson, they would have to deal with Doc Holliday and the Earps – a prospect no gunfighter, drunken or sober, wished to entertain.

An excellent piece of frontier history, signed by Masterson at the height of his notoriety as sheriff and with a wonderful association with the wildest of western towns, Dodge City. In fine condition. (#24660) **$15,000**



A.A. Milne, author of *Winnie-the-Pooh*, bristles at being typecast as a "whimsical" writer!

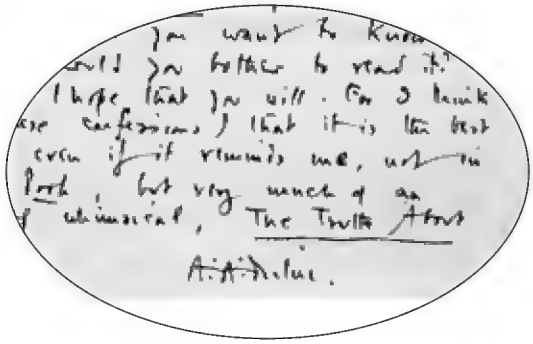
"...I have the whimsical label so tight round my own neck that I can neither escape from it nor focus it. It seems to me now that if I write anything less realistic less straightforward, than 'the cat sat on the mat' I am 'indulging in a whimsy.' Indeed if I did say that the cat sat on the mat (as well it might); I should be accused of being whimsical about cats; not a real cat, but just a little make-believe pussy, such as the author of Winnie-the-Pooh invents so charmingly..."

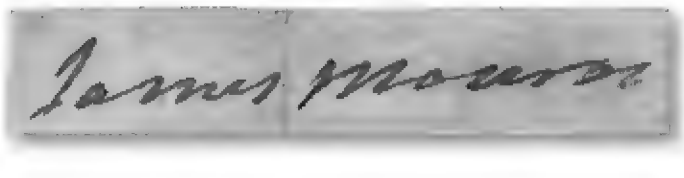
79. MILNE, A(LAN). A(LEXANDER). 1882-1956. Scottish-born British author, the creator of the children's classic, "Winnie the Pooh". **Superb Autograph Manuscript Signed,** One page, Quarto, c. 1925. Milne pens (in full):

"Preface

It is always a convenience to have a writer labeled and card-indexed; so that, with the knowledge in front of you that the author is a Realist, you can pull then the appropriate drawer and waste no time in searching for such words as 'meticulous,' 'sordid' or 'precision.' The next author is Whimsical, and the 'W' drawer tells us at once that his plays are 'soufflés,' 'delicate.' If you wish to be polite, 'thin,' if you don't; 'charming' or 'nauseating,' as you happen to feel; 'lucky' and what art; but in any case 'too finely spun out to be a full evening's entertainment.' For these are things you say of a 'whimsical play'.... but what 'whimsical' means I, of all people, have the least idea. And, I suppose, I have the least chance of finding out. For I have the whimsical label so tight round my own neck that I can neither escape from it nor focus it. It seems to me now that if I write anything less realistic less straightforward, than 'the cat sat on the mat' I am 'indulging in a whimsy.' Indeed if I did say that the cat sat on the mat (as well it might); I should be accused of being whimsical about cats; not a real cat, but just a little make-believe pussy, such as the author of Winnie-the-Pooh invents so charmingly for our delectation. Here, then is a whimsical play - or so I was assured by the critics when Mr Charles Hopkins gave it its first Introduction. There is a Child in the prologue; talk of a Magic Door and a Beautiful Princess... Criticism could safely write itself. Even though the Door turns out not to be magic, the Princess not beautiful; even though the child is obtruded on you little longer than the child in Macbeth; yet the name of the author tells you all that you want to know about the thing. Why should you bother to read it? However, I hope that you will. For I think (if an author may make these confessions) that it is the best play which I have written; even if it reminds me, not in the least of my favorite Pooh, but very much of an earlier play, not noticeably whimsical, The Truth About Blayds."

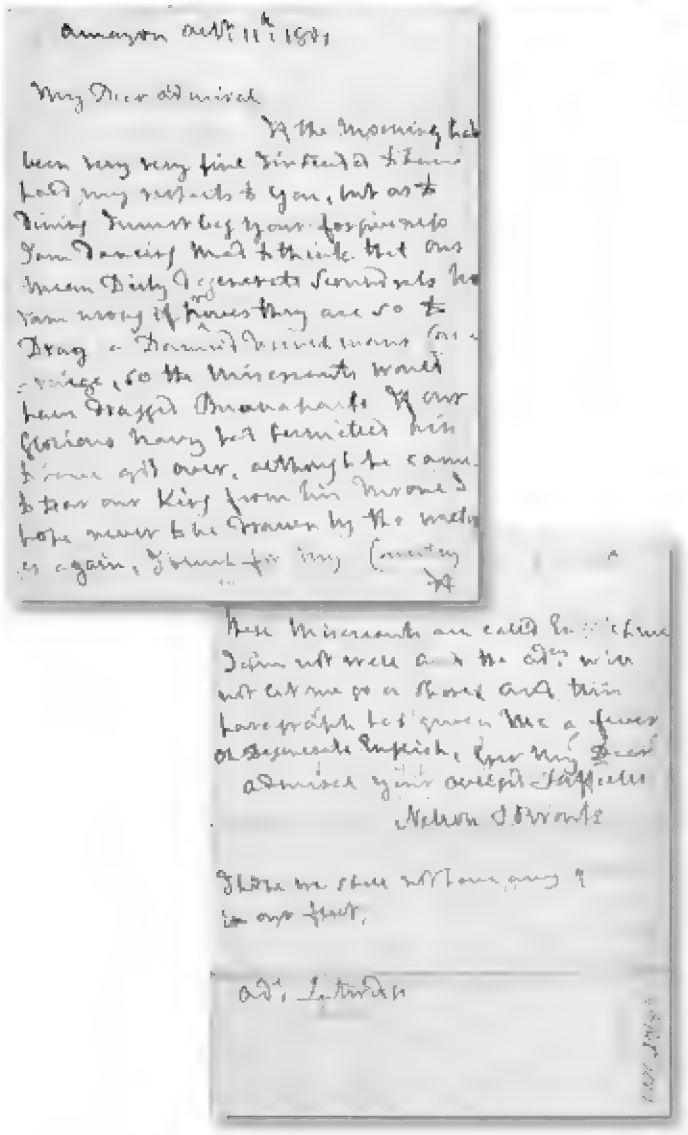
Signed *"A.A. Milne."* at the close. A wonderful slice of A.A. Milne's creative life, in which he shares his consternation at being contritely labeled "whimsical" by his critics, and tantalizes us with the synopsis of a new, much more serious play. Handwritten letters from Milne are scarce; this one, mentioning "Pooh" and having such a delightful joust with both his named and unnamed reviewers, is especially desirable. In very fine condition. (#23229) **$5,950**





80. MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **Bold Signature** penned on a 5/8 in. x 3 in. piece of vellum (cut from a larger document), in dark black fountain ink *"James Monroe"*. Tipped to another leaf for reinforcement; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24746) **$295**

81. Mosconi, Willie. c. 1913-1993. American billiards player. **Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, showing the legendary sportsman lining up his cue for a shot. Signed on the image in blue Sharpie, *"Willie Mosconi"*. In fine condition. (#24693) **$250**



Horatio Nelson is *"dancing mad"* at the Englishmen he calls *"Dirty degenerate scoundrels"*!

"I'm dancing mad to think that our mean Dirty degenerate scoundrels no I am wrong it proves they are so to Drag a Damned Frenchman's Carriage, so the Miscreants would have dragged Buonaparte if our glorious Navy had permitted him to have got over"

82. Nelson, Horatio. 1758-1805. British sailor and naval hero. **Sensational Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated October 11, 1801 aboard the 38-gun frigate HMS *Amazon*. Written to Admiral **Skeffington Lutwidge** (d. 1814). Nelson pens (in full):

"My Dear Admiral

If the morning had been very very fine I intended to have paid my respects to you, but as to dining I must beg your forgiveness. I'm dancing mad to think that our mean Dirty degenerate scoundrels no I am wrong it proves they are so to Drag a Damned Frenchman's Carriage, so the Miscreants would have dragged Buonaparte if our glorious Navy had permitted him to have got over, although he cannot tear our King from his Throne I hope never to be drawn by the wretches again, I blush for my Country if these Miscreants are Call'd Englishmen. I am not well and the Adm. will not let me go a shore and this paragraph has given me a fever. O Degenerate English, ever my Dear Admiral your oblig'd & affectionate

Nelson + Bronte

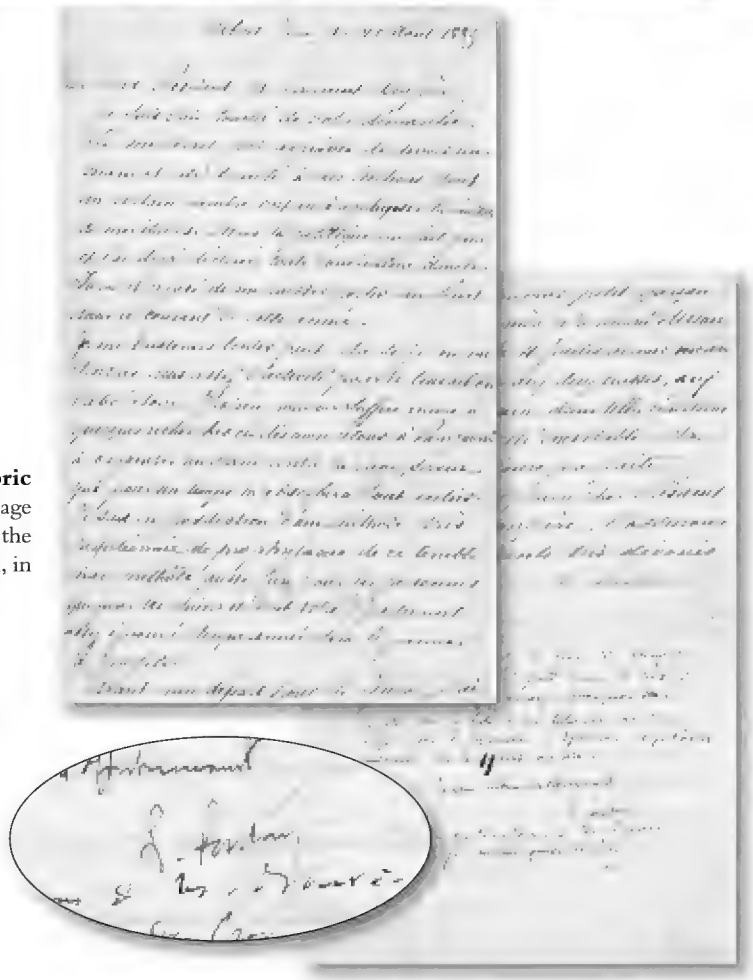
I hope we shall not have any fire in our fleet."

On January 1, 1801, Nelson was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue (the sixth highest rank in the Royal Navy). Within a few months, he took part in the Battle of Copenhagen (April 2, 1801) which was fought in order to break up the armed neutrality of Denmark, Sweden and Russia. During the engagement, Nelson was ordered to cease the battle by his commander Sir Hyde Parker who believed that the Danish fire was too effective. In a famous incident, however, Nelson claimed he could not see the signal flags conveying the order, pointedly raising his telescope to his blind eye. His action was approved in retrospect, and in May, he became commander-in-chief in the Baltic Sea and was awarded the title of Viscount Nelson by the British crown.

Napoleon was amassing forces to invade England, however, and Nelson was soon placed in charge of defending the English Channel to prevent this. At the time this letter was written, the *Amazon* had just returned from a patrol off of Dungeness; but within three weeks, Britain and France agreed to a peace settlement (the Peace of Amiens, October 22, 1801). In desperate need of a rest, Nelson asked the Admiralty for leave and on the 22nd, he lowered his flag from the *Amazon*.

The *Amazon* was the last ship on which Nelson served before he took command of the HMS *Victory*, the ship which brought him his greatest triumph, the defeat of the French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar.

A wonderful letter from the gregarious Nelson, in which he mentions Napoleon and berates the *"dirty degenerate scoundrels"* and *"miscreants"* who are *"Call'd Englishmen"* – quite possibly a reference to some coachmen in the British Army, with whom the Royal Navy enjoyed a healthy rivalry. In fine condition. (#24726) **$15,000**



In his 63rd year, esteemed French scientist Louis Pasteur isolates a vaccine for rabies

83. PASTEUR, LOUIS. 1822-1895. French bacteriologist. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed** on the lower portion of a two-page secretarial letter, Octavo, dated August 21, 1885 from Arbois. At the conclusion of the letter, Louis Pasteur pens (translated from French, in full):

> *"Thank you, my dear children, for all of your holiday greetings and wishes for my good health. I have great need of those. I am getting quite, quite old, despite what they say. Fernand really let us down. He doesn't have anything to do for the laboratory in September and I gave him his leave as of the evening of August 19th.*
>
> *Big hugs and kisses,*
>
> *L. Pasteur*
>
> *The news you give me about your* [?] *delights me. What an animal that* [?] *is."*

The two-page letter on which Pasteur has written the above is especially interesting. Most likely dictated to a secretary, the letter concerns his possible entry into French politics, as well as his recent pioneering work on rabies. The letter reads (translated, in full):

> *"My dear President and eminent Colleague:*
>
> *I am very touched by your proposition. I would find it very pleasant to owe the office of Representative to electors, some of whom have been implemented from the results of my studies. However, I am afraid of politics and I have declined any candidacy in the Jura in the past and refused to run for the Senate this year.*
>
> *I would perhaps allow myself to be tempted if I did not have the energy to do laboratory work any longer. I still hope to be up to the task of doing some research and, as soon as I return to Paris, I will have to organize a service to combat rabies, which will fully absorb me for some time. I have in my possession a very advanced method of prophylaxis for this terrible malady, a method that is safe for both humans and dogs, and your region, which is sorely tested every year, will be the first to benefit from it.*
>
> *Before I left for the Jura, I dared to treat a first little 9 year old boy, whose mother brought him to me from Alsace where, on July 4, he had been ~~bitten~~ knocked down and bitten in both thighs, lower legs, and hand, under such conditions that rabies was inevitable. His health is still perfect."*

Signed at the close with a secretarial signature, *"L. Pasteur"*.

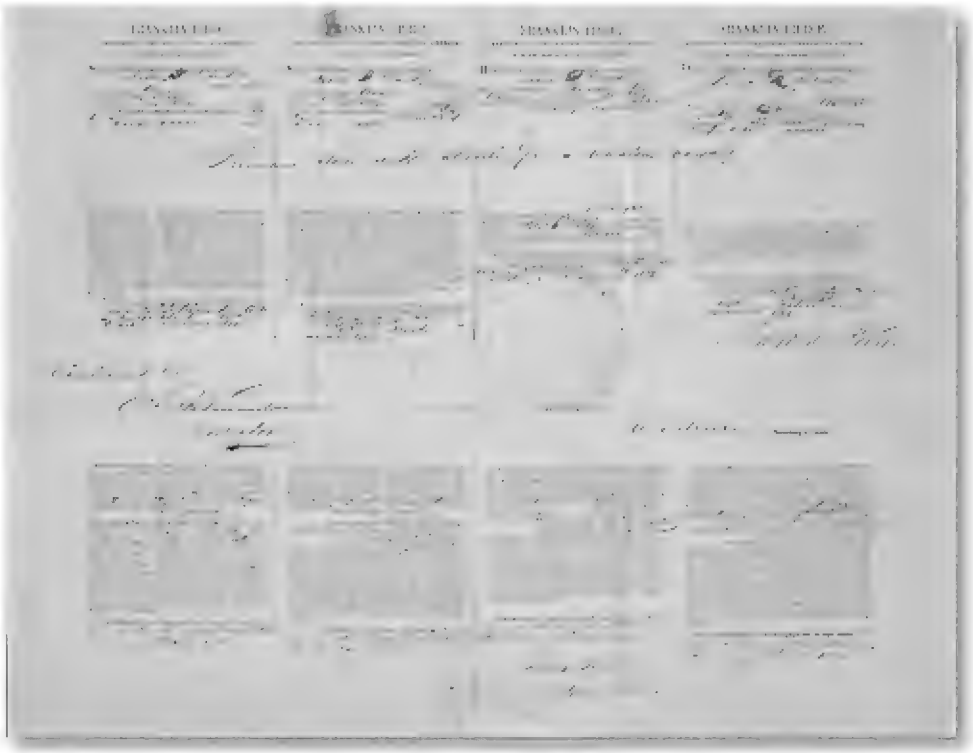
Although not a rampant disease by any measure (in France, it claimed just 300 deaths a year), rabies could be properly controlled with quarantine regulations and animal control. However, Pasteur had horrifying childhood memories of the disease, which perhaps may have led him to seek a vaccination. He had never forgotten the terrible scene when a rabid wolf charged through town, biting men and beasts on the way; young Louis had even seen one of the victims cauterized with a red-hot iron at the blacksmith's shop near his father's house. The persons who had been bitten on the hands and head succumbed to hydrophobia, some of them with horrible suffering. There were eight victims in the immediate neighborhood of Arbois, and for years the whole region lived in fear of the mad wolf.

Childhood memories notwithstanding, the animal-borne disease had long had a firm hold on public imagination, and was the epitome of terror and mystery. It was therefore well-suited to satisfy Pasteur's longing for romantic problems.

After an arduous course of isolation of the pathogen and the development of stronger strains, Pasteur finally created a successful vaccine for animals which was even effective in advanced stages of incubation — nearly a cure. On July 7, 1885, just 1 ½ years after beginning the study and only a few weeks prior to the date of this letter, Pasteur inoculated his first human patient with the vaccine, nine-year-old Joseph Meister, who he mentions in this letter, after the boy had been bitten by a rabid dog. The youngster never contracted the disease, and Pasteur was once again hailed a hero throughout Europe. [Joseph Meister later became gatekeeper of the Pasteur Institute, which post he held until 1940 when he committed suicide to escape being compelled to open for the German invaders the crypt where Pasteur is buried.]

A wonderful letter from Pasteur with outstanding scientific content, on which he has penned a touching handwritten letter to his children. In fine condition. (#24819) **$15,000**

84. Nureyev, Rudolf. 1938-1993. Soviet-born ballet dancer. **Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, showing talented dancer on-stage while holding a graceful *attitude derrière*. Signed on the image at the lower left, *"R. Nureyev"* in silver ink. In fine condition. Notation on the verso reads *"Photo by P. Holm"*. (#24694) **$495**



President Franklin Pierce authorizes a whaling voyage

85. Pierce, Franklin. 1804-1869. 14th President of the U.S. (1853-1857). **Whaling Document Signed as President**, One page, Folio (approx. 21 5/8 in. x 16 5/8 in.), dated October 14, 1856. The document, a **Four Language Ships' Papers**, grants permission and leave to Robert D. Eldridge, Master or Commander of the Barque *Amazon* bound for the Pacific Ocean, laden with Provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by acting Secretary of State **William L. Marcy**. Intact white wafer Presidential seal affixed to center. In near pristine condition. The signature of Pierce is exceptional. (#23285) **$1,500**

Ayn Rand inscribes her photograph to the mother of her young pupil, 22-year-old Nathan Blumenthal, who would later become her lover and the "intellectual heir" of the Objectivist movement

86. RAND, AYN. 1905-1982. Russian-born American novelist. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a head-and-shoulders portrait of the author wearing a black and white polka-dot blouse. Most significantly, this photograph is inscribed to the mother of Ayn Rand's lover, Nathan Blumenthal. Rand pens to the left of the image, (in full): *"To Dinah Blumenthal, the mother of the most wonderful son I've ever seen – with love (and envy), Ayn 10/1/52".*

After having exchanged letters and phone calls, 20-year-old philosophy student Nathan Blumenthal (he later changed his name to Nathaniel Branden) met novelist-philosopher Ayn Rand in 1950, after having read her monumental book, *The Fountainhead.* Rand invited Blumenthal over to her Chatsworth, California home, which she shared with her husband Frank O'Connor. Arriving at 8:00 p.m., Blumenthal entered into a long and captivating conversation with the author and did not leave until 5:30 a.m. the following day. The two intellectuals, now mentor and student, went on to develop a eighteen-year personal and professional relationship. Eventually, Rand and the much younger Blumenthal had a romantic affair, despite both being married (they first sought the consent of their spouses). Having changed his name, Nathaniel Branden went on to receive a bachelor's degree in psychology from UCLA, and a Ph.D. from NYU.

For many years Branden was considered to be the leading figure in the Objectivist movement, second only to Rand herself. He was the leader of a group of Rand's closest associates known as the "Collective", which also included his wife Barbara Branden. Rand considered him to be her soul mate and designated him her "intellectual heir". In the late 50's Branden founded the Nathaniel Branden Institute to promote Objectivism through guest lectures and educational seminars around the United States. The NBI became enormously successful, and soon expanded to offices all over the US and around the world.

In 1968, the close relationship between Rand and Branden came to an abrupt end when Rand discovered that Branden was having a sexual relationship with a third woman, actress Patrecia Scott. Rand then expelled Branden from the Objectivist movement. In a public announcement, she did not mention the relationship as such, but cited his alleged misuse of funds among other factors in the decision. Branden subsequently admitted to behaving "irrationally" though in his memoirs he would later admit that he considered Rand's move a hysterical over-reaction. The two never reconciled, and Branden remained *persona non grata* in the Objectivist movement.

The important personal associations, historical timeliness, and the poignancy of the inscription make this one of the finest Ayn Rand autograph collectibles one could ever hope to acquire. Minor moisture warping to the paper, which does not effect the overall presentation of the piece; otherwise, in fine condition. Housed in a custom, green morocco-edged slipcase with gold gilt lettering. (#24817) **$4,950**

87. RATHBONE, BASIL. 1892-1967. English film actor, best remembered as the screen's finest Sherlock Holmes. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, a wonderful head-and-shoulders portrait of the handsome actor with his trademark thin pencil moustache. Signed with sentiment on the image in blue ink, *"Cordially, Basil Rathbone".* Archival repair along the right margin; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24810) **$495**

88. Renoir, Pierre Auguste. 1841-1919. French impressionist painter and sculptor. **Signed Photograph of a Sketch**, 7 in. x 11 in., black and white. The sketch depicted in this photograph is typical of Renoir's style as seen in his famous works *Confidences*, *Girls in Black* and *Two Sisters.* The large lower blank margin bears two stamps (slightly blurred), which is intended to authenticate the artwork. Signed at the lower right, *"Renoir"*, and dated in another hand in French January 9, 1909 from Cagnes. In fine condition. (#24687) **$4,950**

"Believe it or Not!"

89. Ripley, Robert Leroy. 1893-1949. American cartoonist, best known as the creator of "Believe It or Not". **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, showing the cartoonist at his drawing board with what appears to be a blank broadside upon which he has inscribed in black ink *"To – Robert Trotter With every good wish! Ripley 'Believe it or Not' N.Y. 1936"*. In fine condition. (#24713) **$250**

In the days leading up to the Democratic National Convention of 1932, Eleanor Roosevelt is concerned about her husband's frenetic schedule

"Franklin is feeling the strain & as for Louis, I think he will go to pieces when it's over! Five professors are all down stairs to-night, giving F.D.R. speech material! Sumner Welles is also here to impart I know not what & Elliot is also here to try to talk business with his Father!"

90. ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR. 1884–1962. U.S. humanitarian and diplomat. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Eleanor R."*, Four pages, small Quarto, dated June 16, 1932, on *"Executive Mansion, Albany, New York"* letterhead stationery. Written to George Marion. Eleanor pens (in full):

"Dear George –

Your pain made me sad & yet how few of us but wish for the same thing. Work & sleep, those who have them are lucky.

Perhaps the week after next I'll steal a day & come up & spend it with you, unless you are managing to go to the Convention? Franklin is feeling the strain & as for Louis, I think he will go to pieces when it's over!

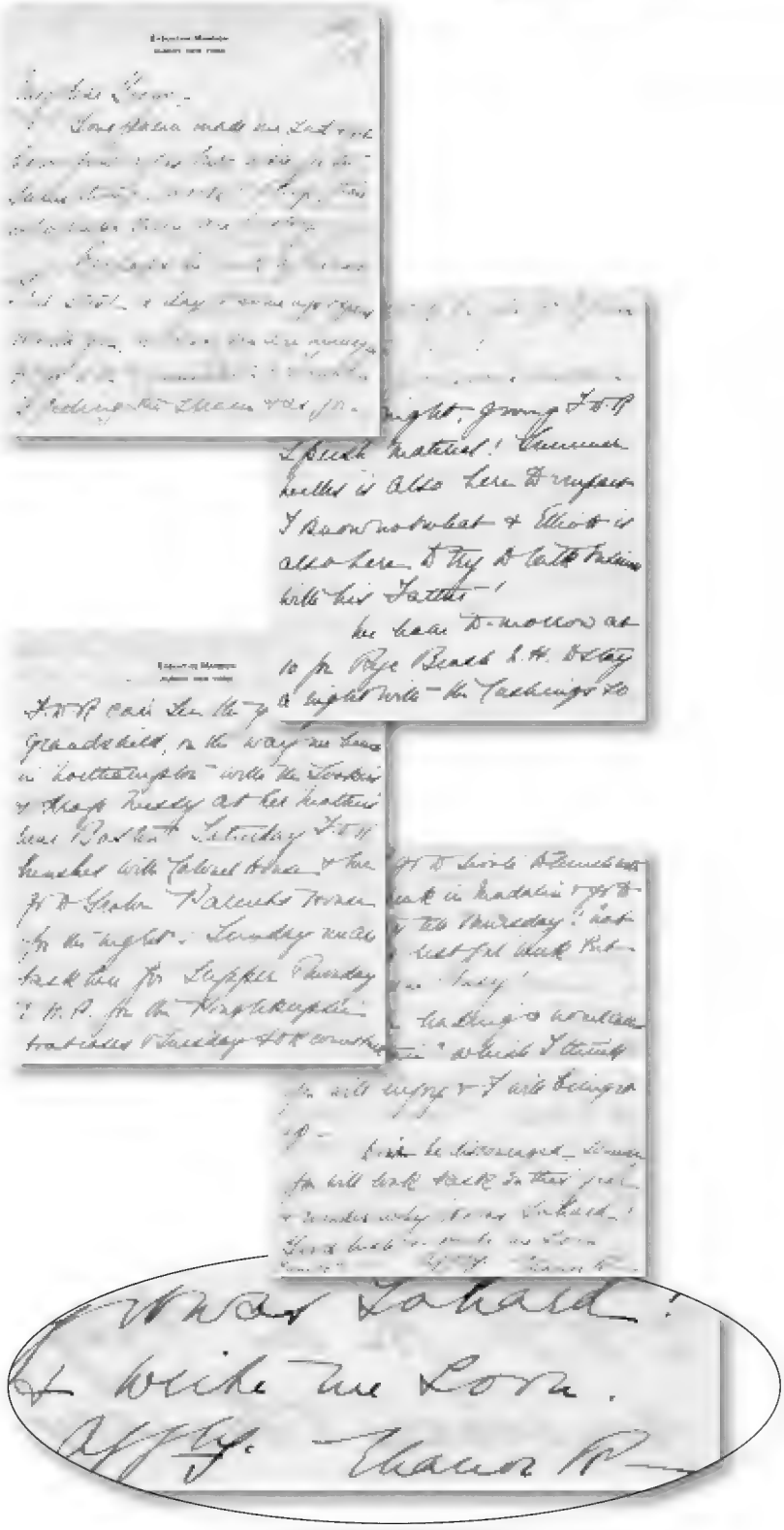
Five professors are all down stairs to-night, giving F.D.R. speech material! Sumner Welles is also here to impart I know not what & Elliot is also here to try to talk business with his Father!

We leave to-morrow for Rye Beach N.H. to stay a night with the Cushings so F.D.R. can see the youngest grandchild, on the way we lunch in Northampton with the Tookers & drop Missy at her Mother's near Boston. Saturday F.D.R. lunches with Colonel House & we go to Groton Parent's house for the night. Sunday we are back here for supper Monday to H.P. for the Poughkeepsie boat races & Tuesday F.D.R. comes back here but I go to _____- to lunch with Vallie, speak in Madalin & go to N.Y. to stay till Thursday! Not exactly the restful week but it keeps one busy!

I'm reading a novel called 'The Fountain' which I think you will enjoy & I will bring it up.

Don't be discouraged. Someday you will look back on this year & wonder why it was so hard! Good luck & write me soon.

Affty, Eleanor R.



The 1932 Democratic Convention began on June 27, 1932, at Chicago Stadium in Chicago, Illinois; New York Gov. Franklin Roosevelt was the frontrunner, but by no means a shoe-in. Thanks not only to the party's divisions but to the two-thirds requirement for the nomination, in effect for the last time during the 1932 convention, FDR did not secure the nomination until House Speaker John Garner backed him on the fourth ballot. Garner, who made the outcome possible by releasing his delegates to avoid a deadlocked convention, became Roosevelt's vice-presidential candidate.

The Republicans faced a nearly hopeless situation. It was the darkest days of the Depression, and the most enduring image then coming out of Washington was the presence of a huge encampment of World War I veterans pleading for early payment of bonuses due them in 1945. They set up their tents – the greatest of all of the "Hoovervilles" sprouting up around the country – within sight of the Capitol.

Roosevelt won the election in a landslide that Fall on the strength of his personality and his promise of a "New Deal".

A nice letter from the soon-to-be First Lady just prior to the 1932 campaign season. In fine condition. (#24757) **$1,950**

Three days into the Democratic Convention of 1932, Eleanor Roosevelt assesses her husband's campaign team

"No, you are wrong George, we are not surrounded by unworthiness. Different people give different things according to their gifts and capabilities… Jim Farley may make mistakes, he is new, but he has courage & loyalty. More immediately here at home there is much loyalty & sweetness & real affection, more than that one should not ask…"

91. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Autograph Letter Signed *"E.R."*, Four pages, small Quarto, dated June 30, 1932, on *"Executive Mansion, Albany, New York"* letterhead stationery. Written to George Marion. Includes the original transmittal envelope completed entirely in Mrs. Roosevelt's hand. Eleanor pens (in full):

"Dear George –

Such a nice letter & such a nice day, the kind of day I shall long remember & treasure. Your friendship & you, the real you, mean much to me. I'm glad if I occupy any little place in your realm of love, but for that very reason your failures mean much to me. Try to hold on to the feeling that life is worth your effort to live well, only then can you win out. Let me _____ 'Arizona'. I like to be part of your problems, perhaps mine are largely written myself thinking about other people's is a great help!

I enclose your check, but please use it wisely.

No, you are wrong George, we are not surrounded by unworthiness. Different people give different things according to their gifts and capabilities but Louis has a really fine mind & great loyalty. Jim Farley [James A. Farley, soon to be the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and later appointed Postmaster General by FDR] *may make mistakes, he is new, but he has courage & loyalty. More immediately here at home there is much loyalty & sweetness & real affection, more than that one should not ask. Occasionally I find little things that trouble me but that is my fault. Human beings are as they are & it was a wise person who made the war God blind. Any affection must be blind to many things & we all need forgiveness daily to live at all!*

I ordered 'The Fountain' [for] *you. I wonder if you will pick out my special quotations.*

I enclose the newspaper clipping of an 'Larges' young lady. I think if you would write then it would be a very kindly act.

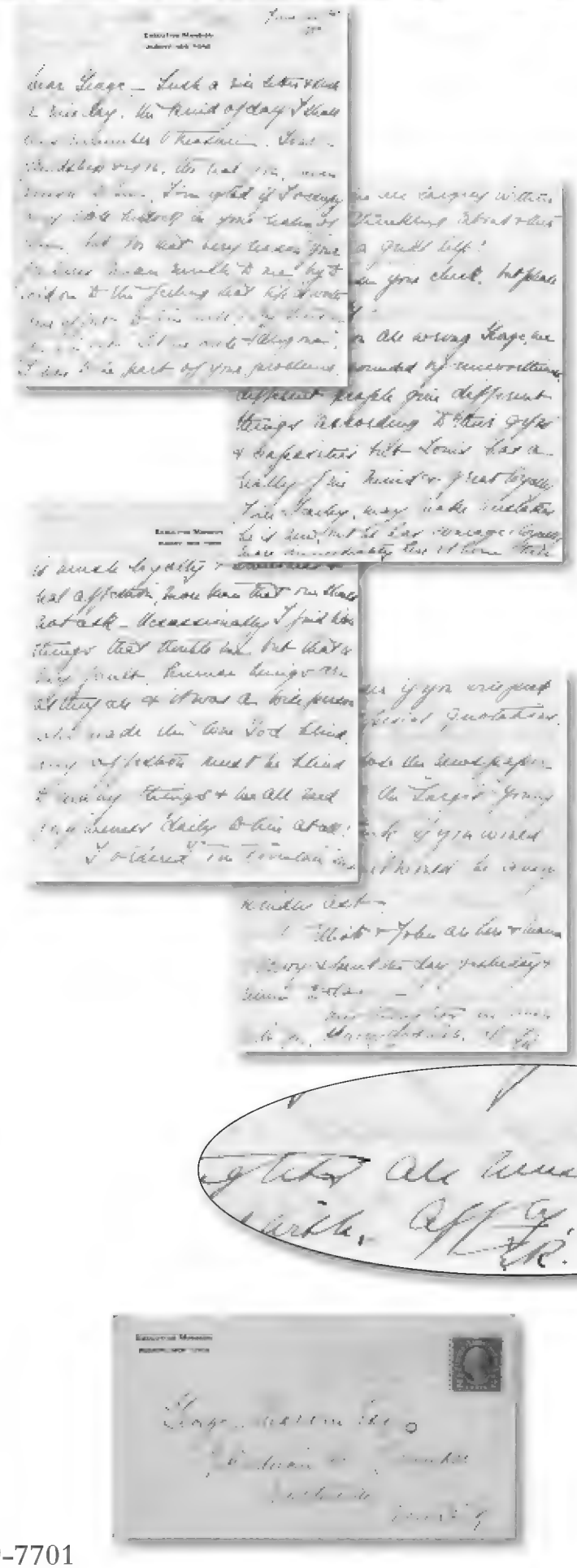
Elliot & John are here & Marcia & Bary spent the day yesterday & Eileen to-day.

My thoughts are usually with you. Many good wishes

Affty

E.R."

A wonderful candid letter from Eleanor Roosevelt just three days after the commencement of the 1932 the Democratic National Convention. In fine condition. (#24757) **$2,500**



An image of the newly-constructed East Wing, inscribed by FDR to one of the first *"inmates"*, Isador Lubin, framed with actual wood from the White House!

92. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Signed Engraving of the East Wing of the White House, framed in an **Original Wood Frame** fashioned from the actual **White House Roof**. The engraving measures approx. 19 in. x 13 ½ in., and shows the beautiful East Wing addition designed by Lorenzo Simmons Winslow. Inscribed at the lower right corner in black ink, *"For Isador Lubin – one of the first 'inmates' from Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. The "inmate" to whom Roosevelt presented this engraving, Isador Lubin, was his U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He was part of the famous New Deal "brain trust" brought in by Roosevelt to pull the country out of the Depression.

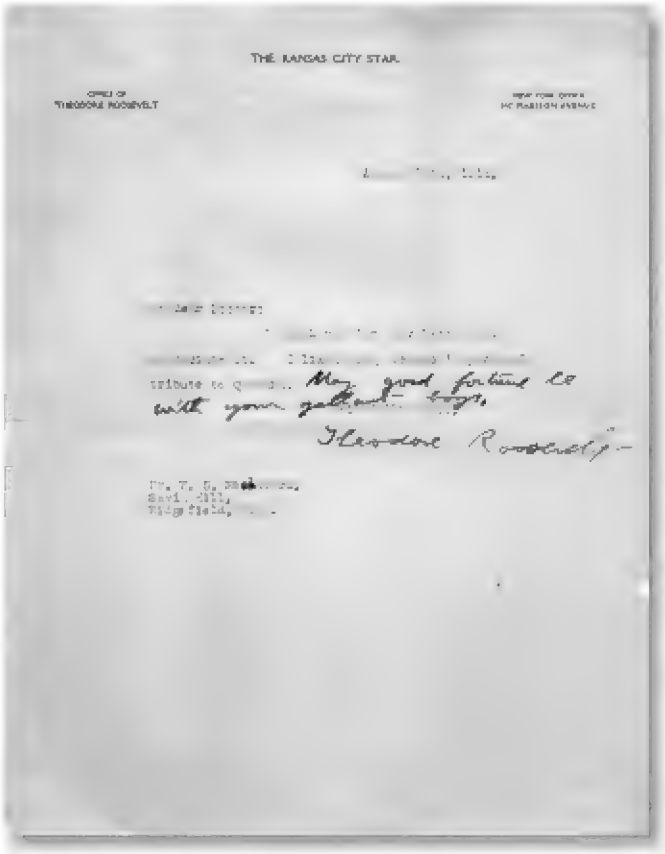
The East Wing was added to the White House in 1942, and includes a number of offices and a theater. It was built during World War II in order to hide the construction of an underground bunker to be used in emergency situations. The bunker has come to be known as the Presidential Emergency Operations Center. In recent years, the East Wing has intermittently housed the offices and staff of the First Lady. Rosalynn Carter, in 1977, was the first to place her personal office in the East Wing and to formally call it the "Office of the First Lady."

Perhaps most interesting about this signed engraving is the frame, which is made from actual wood taken from the roof of the White House. It has a brass nameplate at the lower edge which is engraved with the following: "This wood was part of the White House Roof erected about 1817, and removed in 1927." This would have been the White House as reconstructed in 1817 after it was burned by the British during the War of 1812.

An important signed engraving with wonderful associations and a great inscription, framed with actual wood framing from the White House itself! The frame bears some minor scuffing; otherwise, both frame and engraving are in fine condition. (#24807) **$6,950**

93. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 11 1/2 in. x 9 in., light sepia-tone, a wonderful portrait featuring the 32nd President seated at a desk and looking up from his work. This portrait was taken by Washington photographers Harris & Ewing, who chronicled notable people and events around the nation's capital from 1905 to 1945; their blind-stamp is at the lower left corner. Inscribed boldly at the lower margin in black ink, *"For Robert G. Ross from his friend Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. In fine condition. (#24721) **$1,500**

Teddy Roosevelt mourns the loss of his youngest son Quentin, a U.S. pilot killed in the skies over France during World War I



94. Roosevelt, Theodore. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Typed Letter Signed** with a **Handwritten Addition**, One page, Quarto, on "Kansas City Star" letterhead stationery, New York, August 16, 1918. Written to Dr. William S. Rainsford. Roosevelt writes (in full):

"My dear Doctor:

I thank you for your letter and appreciate it. I liked Cotty Peabody's personal tribute to Quentin. [Roosevelt here pens a personal note:] ***May good fortune be with your gallant boys***.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt"

It is possible that the *"gallant boys"* of Dr. Rainsford's were shipping out to France to serve with the U.S. in World War I.

Roosevelt's youngest son, Quentin, was a sophomore at Harvard and showing promise as a writer when World War I made him decide to join the Army Air Service. Just engaged to Flora Payne Whitney, he set out, winning admiration from fellow flyers. On July 14, 1918 – less than one month prior to the date of this letter from Roosevelt – he was shot down by two German fighters and died behind enemy lines; there his body was buried. While his father was proud of all his sons' service in the war, some feel he never quite recovered from the death of his youngest child,

A poignant letter from Roosevelt during this period of grief. In fine condition. (#22096) **$1,950**

Dr. Benjamin Rush prescribes a detailed course of treatment for a man's ailing daughter, including daily rides on horseback, a steady diet of milk & vegetables, and a regular course of bleeding

95. RUSH, BENJAMIN. 1745?-1813. America Physician and Political Leader. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Folio, dated March 2, 1791 from Philadelphia. Written to George Miller of Providence, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Rush pens (in full):

"Respected friend:

From the Short Amount of your daughter's case given to me in your note, I am led to suspect that she is disposed to a Consumption, but I am far from despairing of her recovery, provided she will strictly follow the directions herewith sent to her.

If her pulse be full or hard, she should loose six or eight ounces of blood, and this operation should be repeated every three or four weeks while her pulse continues as above mentioned, or while she feels much pain in her breast or sides,

Her diet during this state of her pulse should consist chiefly of milk & vegetables.

If her pulse be weak & low, bleeding should be omitted, and her diet consist of a moderate portion of animal food mixed with vegetables.

Her body should be defended from the cold by a flannel waistcoat worn next to her skin. Her feet should be kept constantly warm by means of socks placed over her shoes. __tiness should be avoided.

These remedies are palliative only, but absolutely necessary in her case, my chief dependence for her use upon riding on horseback. This remedy should be used every day in dry weather. In the Spring, she should undertake a journey of 100 or 200 miles, taking care in all her exertions to avoid riding in wet weather, or after night, or till she is fatigued. Fatigue will defeat the best concerted plans of exercise. She should therefore above all things avoid it.

When it is inconvenient for her to ride on horseback, she will find swinging an hour or two every day an excellent substitute for it.

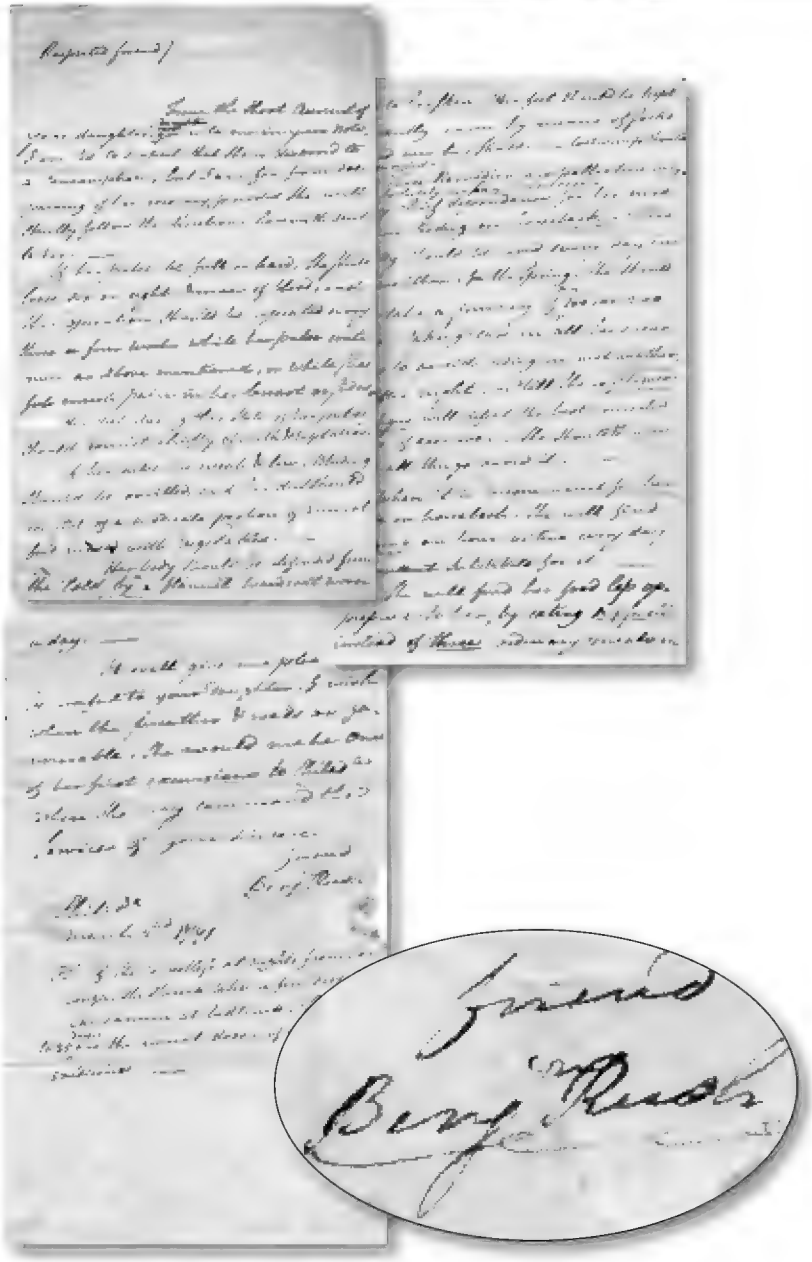
She will find her food less oppressive to her, by eating six small instead of three ordinary meals in a day.

It will give me pleasure to be useful to your daughter. I wish when the weather & roads are favorable, she would make one of her first excursions to Philada. where she may command the

Services of your sincere friend,

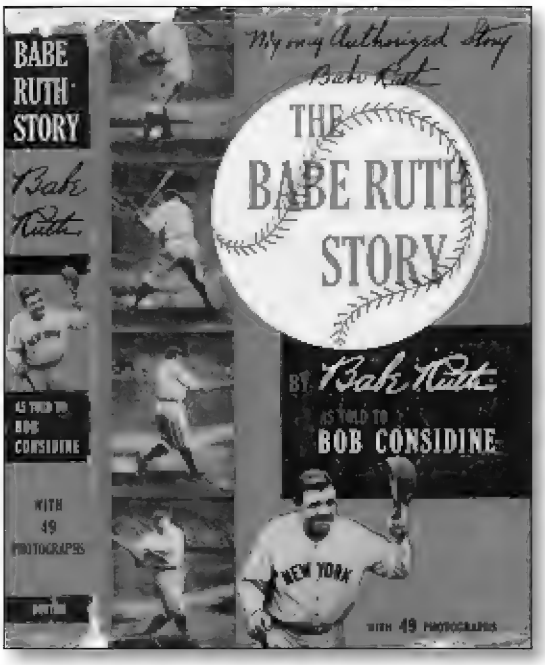
Benj. Rush.

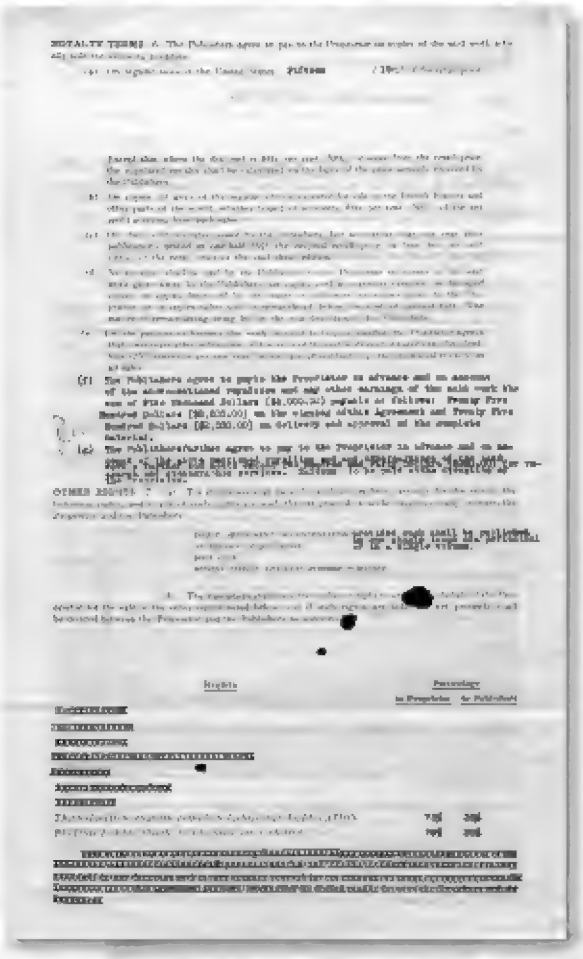
P.S. If she is restless at night from her angles she should take a few drops of Laudanum at bedtime. From 20 to 35 drops are the usual doses of that excellent medicine."



Benjamin Rush, a political activist, patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was also one of the most respected medical doctors and theorists in America. Though the quality of his medicine was quite primitive by today's standards (he advocated bleeding for almost any illness), his "system" of theory and practice, his specific contributions to medical science; and his influence as a teacher made him one of the most sought-after physicians of his time. He became Professor of medical theory and clinical practice at the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, and during his lengthy career, he educated over 3,000 medical students. He wrote a descriptive account of the yellow fever epidemic that struck Philadelphia in 1793, during which he treated up to 100 patients per day, further enhancing his reputation. Rush was also far ahead of his time in the treatment of mental illness, and is considered by some to be the "Father of American Psychiatry". He published the first textbook on the subject in the United States, *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind*, in 1812; the emblem of the American Psychiatric Association also bears his portrait.

In fine condition. Medical letters of Rush are rare, and this is a wonderful example. (#24772) **$7,950**



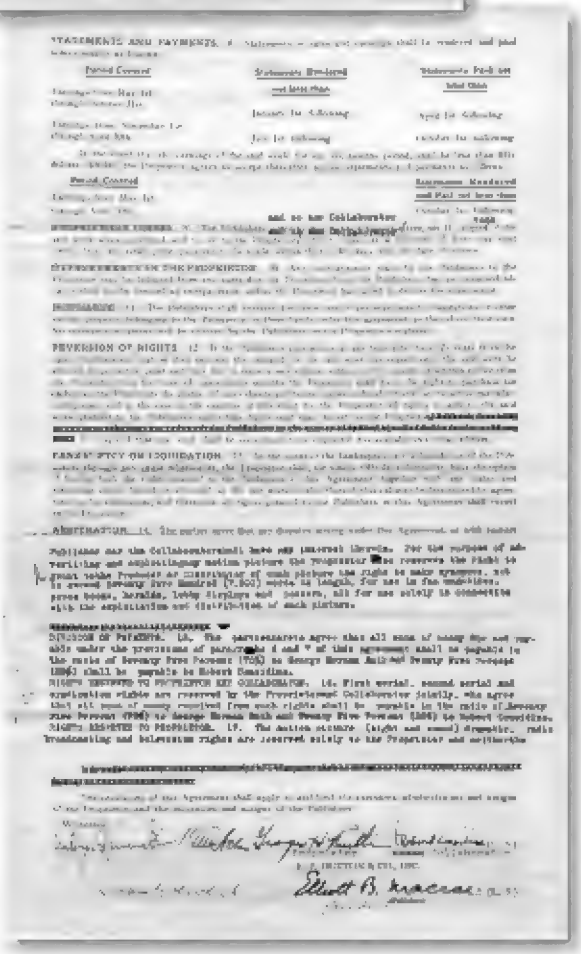


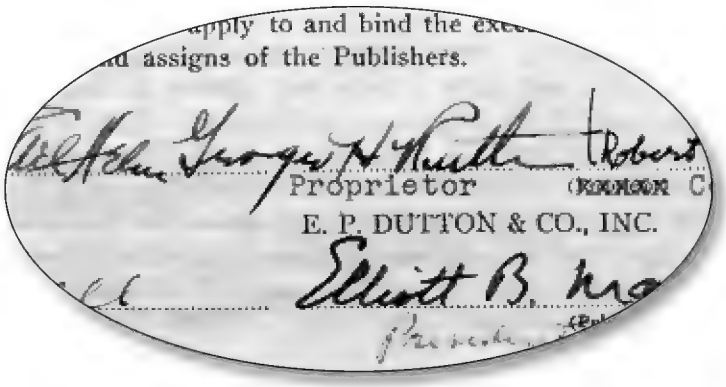
Babe Ruth signed contract for his 1947 autobiography, *The Babe Ruth Story*

96. Ruth, George Herman "Babe". 1895-1948. Legendary American baseball star and Hall of Famer. **Historic Typed Legal Document Signed** in full *"George H. Ruth"*, Four pages (two leaves), Folio, dated June 18, 1947. The contract, between E.P. Dutton & Sons, Bob Considine and Ruth, sets forth the royalties and other provisions for the writing of Ruth's autobiography, *The Babe Ruth Story*. It calls for the author to receive 15 percent of the gross sales of the book, with Ruth receiving a $2,500 advance upon signing the contract, and an additional $2,500 when the manuscript is approved. The writer, Bob Considine, has a deadline of September 15, 1947 for the manuscript to be delivered. The contract also stipulates that Ruth has all of the sight and sound rights from the book. [The book was made into a film the following year by Allied Artists, starring William Bendix as The Babe]. Signed on the third page by five signatories, including Considine and Ruth, who signs with his rare full formal signature *"George H. Ruth"*. *The Babe Ruth Story* received the Golden Book award, and the publisher E. P. Dutton received the Golden Scroll award.

This signed contract comes with a certificate of authenticity from noted sports autograph expert James Spence.

Two original binder holes at the head; overall, in fine condition. (#24663) **$29,500**





In the aftermath of the failed Chickasaw Bayou campaign to take Vicksburg, Gen. William T. Sherman lashes out against his critics in the press, and threatens to resign his commission!

"If I see the least symptom of a want of confidence in Grant or the President, or in my own Corps, I will of course resign, and really am I tired of the vacillating Policy of our Government & People, & sorry that I ever embarked in a voyage so sure to be disastrous to the first actors..."

97. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. 1820-1891. American army commander. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated March 3, 1863 from *"Camp near Vicksburg* [Mississippi]*"*. Written to Philemon B. Ewing, son of Senator Thomas Ewing, who raised Sherman from the age of nine after Sherman's father suddenly died in 1829. It was Ewing who secured an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point for Sherman in 1836. Young Philemon Ewing and William T. "Cump" Sherman grew up as brothers in the Ewing family household.

Speaking freely and confidentially to his brother, Sherman pens (in full):

"Dear Phil,

Yours of the 23 is received. I did not and do not intend to quit the service unless I find the Press influences the Powers above me or those below me. I feel every assurance that my own command puts in me the Same Confidence as before. They have the means to know and feel the falsehood of the facts reported and the false distractions therefrom. I know that in McDowall's, Sumner's & Franklin's case the President did allow a clamor to influence him and presumed he would in my case. And knowing as I well do that reputation can be more easily acquired near home than abroad I made up my mind I would no longer submit to this blind abuse.

The Army is now well stocked with General Officers most of whom prefer service north of the Ohio where they can criticize and find fault with their fellows nearer the front and why should they not come and vindicate their prowess in the rain & mud of actual Warfare instead [of] *in Cheap newspapers. Our Government have now spent two years of valuable time and near two thousand millions of dollars in arriving at a conclusion that was plain to any man who had ever been South. And the late Conscription Act is the first sensible move I have yet seen. We have from the start been compelled to combat superior forces, and to operate in a Country full of natural difficulties, whose population was & is deadly hostile, whilst our own People have been more intent in building up and pulling down characters than in defeating the Enemy.*

If we have ever approached an End to this I will serve with as much Zeal as ever, but if I find that the Same game is to be continued, that men come to the Army for political advantage in the hereafter, perverting the truth, distorting the facts, and sullying all who stand in the way of their fancied glory, I will quit. If Politicians want fame let them win it, if newspapers know not how to maneuver & fight, why for gods sake let them pitch in. There is fighting enough for them all. If the People prefer to believe Deserters, Spies & Sneaks, I can't help it. And as they pay the bill I suppose they have the right to play the game according to their own notions. I will not serve a cause bolstered up by a set of sneaks and servants. The Army is tongue tied, but if I mistake not the day will arrive when a man who has not fought his share will be detained his share in the Government. We all feel that it is wrong for us to have all the risks, dangers and privations, besides the abuse & misrepresentation and allow these to grieve [?] *us.*

Jeff Davis has his People well in hand – his Army is well organized, trained and disciplined, and nothing keeps the War from the well stocked plains & valleys of the North but the armies in the field, yet our people plot & plan regardless of our opinions or wishes – never think ahead – but wait till the Emergency comes and then complain of us. The whole People of the South are armed and enlisted in this Cause and if the North wish to succeed – as succeed they must – they must unite as one man and not underrate the magnitude of their task – All that has hitherto been done is in the way of education, and the War is yet to be fought.

We will not take Vicksburg by any Combination yet made, but may by means of the Yazoo River reach Land, so as to make Vicksburg vulnerable. I sent Ellen my map, which is the best extant which will enable you to follow events. The loss of the Queen of the West & Indianola is a very serious one, as it gives the Enemy again the use of the River below Vicksburg and above Port Hudson, entering the mouth of the Red River.

If I see the least symptom of a want of confidence in Grant or the President, or in my own Corps, I will of course resign, and really am I tired of the vacillating Policy of our Government & People, & sorry that I ever embarked in a voyage so sure to be disastrous to the first actors.

All have very good health now, and send love to the folks at home. Ellen writes very often and I write to her almost daily.

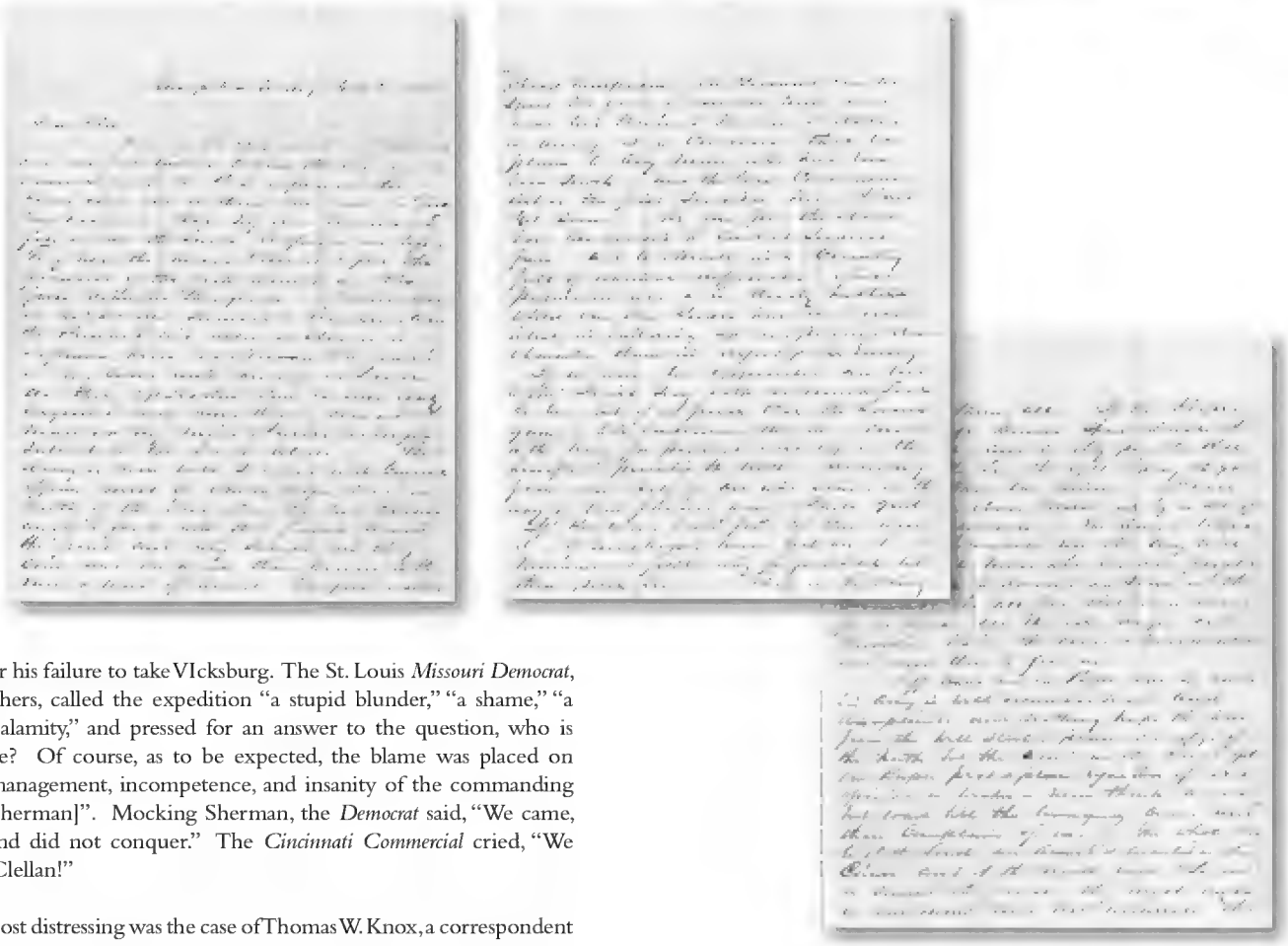
Affectionately

W.T. Sherman"

Sherman's bitter rebuke of the press and his disdain for political intrigue had its roots in the recent failed Chickasaw Bayou campaign to take the heavily fortified Confederate stronghold at Vicksburg.

Hastily prepared, Sherman assaulted the bluffs near Vicksburg on December 29, 1862. The frontal assault on the strong position failed miserably, and Sherman retreated counting 208 killed, 1,005 wounded, and 563 captured and missing. Three days later, his disheartened and defeated troops returned to the transports and the entire flotilla retreated to the safety of Milliken's Bend. Sherman's first independent command had ended in failure.

Discouraged and dejected, Sherman met with Admiral Porter to re-hash the campaign, and miserably remarked "I have lost seventeen hundred men, and those infernal reporters will publish all over the country their ridiculous stories about Sherman being whipped, etc." Sherman's fear was legitimate, for in a matter of days the newspapers were descending



on him for his failure to take VIcksburg. The St. Louis *Missouri Democrat*, among others, called the expedition "a stupid blunder," "a shame," "a national calamity," and pressed for an answer to the question, who is responsible? Of course, as to be expected, the blame was placed on "the mismanagement, incompetence, and insanity of the commanding general [Sherman]". Mocking Sherman, the *Democrat* said, "We came, we saw, and did not conquer." The *Cincinnati Commercial* cried, "We want McClellan!"

Perhaps most distressing was the case of Thomas W. Knox, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* who had accompanied the Chickasaw expedition in complete defiance of Sherman's orders. In reporting the results of the expedition, Knox charged Sherman with poor leadership and behaving in ways that were totally "unaccountable." Having defied the general's orders, Sherman demanded that Knox be tried as a spy. To Porter, Sherman wrote, "The spirit of anarchy seems deep at work in the North, more alarming than the batteries that shell us from the opposite shore... Reporters print their limited and tainted observations on the history of events they neither see nor comprehend....We cannot prosper in military operations if we submit to it..."

Knox was eventually tried by a military court, found guilty, and sentenced to be removed from the department. However, near the end of March Sherman learned that Knox had been notified by President Lincoln that the sentence would be revoked if Grant agreed. Sherman's temper flared, but the decision was up to Grant. Sherman knew that his commanding officer and Lincoln had developed a great respect for each other, and that Lincoln was desirous of pacifying the *Herald* as well as other critical newspapers. Sherman soon found out what Grant had decided when he received a letter from Knox. Grant informed the reporter that he supported Sherman's actions and declined to revoke the decision of the court "Unless General Sherman first gives his consent." Sherman's brief response to Knox ended in one word: "Never".

A fantastic letter from Sherman written during the darkest days of his military career, in which he blasts the Lincoln Administration's conduct of the war and assails his archenemies in the press.

In fine condition. This is without question the best Sherman letter we have ever encountered! (#24742) **$29,500**

Johann Strauss, the Waltz King, pens an autograph musical quotation from one of his most famous waltzes, "Voices of Spring"

98. STRAUSS, JOHANN. 1825-1899. Austrian composer and orchestra conductor. **Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**, penned on a single leaf measuring approx. 9 in. x 11 in. Sketched expertly in ink on the page is an elaborate drawing of cherubs showering a minstrel with sheet music, with two birds perched over a quiver at the lower right. The artist is unknown, although it's possible (but unlikely) that this sketch was done by Strauss himself. In the center of the page, Strauss has penned five bars of music with handwritten lyrics, in German *"Frühling ist's - es singen die Vöglein - Ihr lieblich Lied"*, which translates to English *"It is spring - the birds are singing - their lovely song"*. Signed just beneath *"Johann Strauss"* and dated in his hand *"Franzensbad 22 Aug"*.

Though the composition is unidentified, we believe it most likely to be a verse (perhaps unpublished) from *"Voices of Spring"*, Strauss' famous lilting Waltz, as it is in the key of A-flat major (the key signature of the fourth movement), and the lyrics, which mention Spring, are written for solo soprano. It might also be an original verse with *"Voices of Spring"* accompaniment, written out extemporaneously for the recipient of this autograph.

Strauss wrote *"Frühlingsstimmen"* (*"Voices of Spring"*) in 1882. The work was intended as a waltz with a solo voice accompaniment (as opposed to a choral waltz) for the famous coloratura soprano Bertha Schwarz (stage name, Bianca Bianchi), who was to sing at a grand matinée charity performance at the Theater an der Wien. Bianchi was a famous member of the Vienna Court Opera Theatre, and Strauss was sufficiently inspired to compose a new work for the acclaimed singer as well as to write a waltz for solo voice. The result was his world-renowned *Frühlingsstimmen* waltz, which glorified spring and has remained one of the classical repertoire's most famous waltzes.

A gorgeous autograph musical quotation from the Waltz King – the finest example we've ever encountered. In fine condition. (#24767) **$7,500**

99. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Signed Color Postcard Photograph**, being an image of a portrait of the medical missionary by Johannes Engel, dated 1922. The card measures approx. 4 in. x 6 in., and is inscribed in the lower margin in blue ink in French to George T. Keating, a benefactor, and signed *"Albert Schweitzer"* with date, *"1960"*. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$395**

100. Sousa, John Philip. 1854-1932. American bandmaster and composer. **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 7 in. x 9 in., black and white. This half-length, semi-profile image shows the composer wearing a finely detailed military uniform with matching uniform cap. Signed vertically at the upper right of the image, just above his shoulder, *"John Philip Sousa 1930"*. Mounting remnants and minor abrasions on the verso only; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24707) **$695**

101. Three Stooges, The. The irrepressible comedy trio of Larry, Moe and Curly Howard. **Rare Signed Album Leaf**, 5 3/8 in. x 4 3/8 in., green-tinted paper. Signed in black ink by each actor, *"Larry Fine 3 Stooges"*, *"Moe"* and *"Curly Howard"*. The full signature of **Jerry "Curly" Howard** (1903-1952), who performed with the Stooges from 1934-46, is very rare, especially when accompanied with the signatures of Larry and Moe on one leaf. In fine condition. All three signatures are superb. (#24720) **$2,500**

President Taft continues to cling to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, the controversial legislation that would devastate his Presidency and sweep the Democrats into power

102. TAFT, WILLIAM H. 1857-1930. 27th President of the U.S. (1909-1913). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, dated August 16, 1911 on White House letterhead stationery. Written to Henry C. Emery, chairman of the Tariff Board. Taft writes (in full):

"My dear Mr. Emery:

I spoke to you some two weeks ago and requested that you and the Tariff Board should make arrangements as quickly as possible to investigate the comparative cost of production at home and abroad of the articles included in the metal schedule of the Payne Tariff. I now write this letter for the purpose of putting my request on record.

After you take up the metal schedule, I should be glad if you would take up the leather schedule.

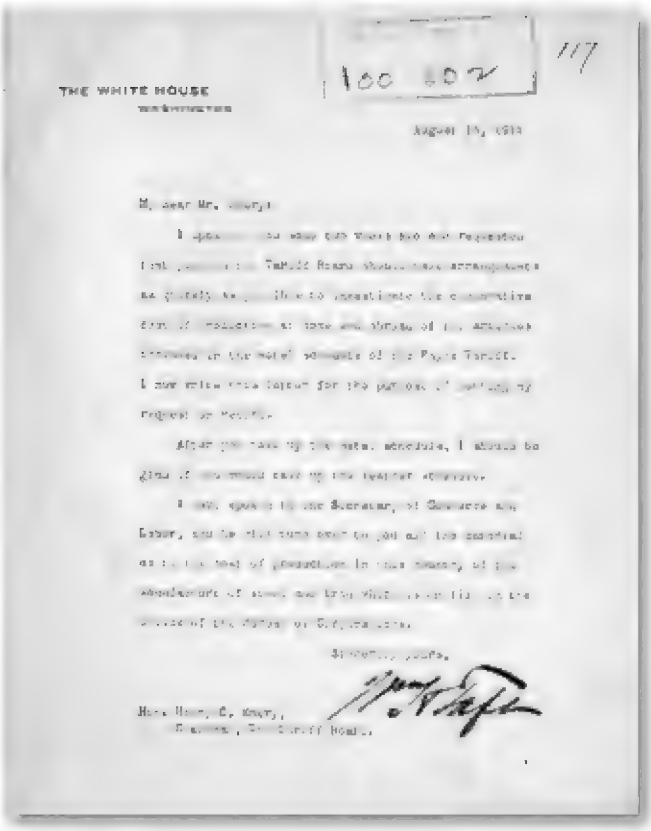
I have spoken to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and he will turn over to you all the material as to the cost of production in this country of the manufacture of steel and iron which is on file in the office of the Bureau of Corporations.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Taft"

The letter is accompanied with Emery's response, a One-page Typed Letter Signed, dated the same day (August 16, 1911), in which he acknowledges receipt of Taft's instructions.

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909, sponsored by Republican Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York and Republican Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, trimmed the overall rate from 46 to 41 percent but raised rates on such items as coal, iron ore, and animal hides. In a speech at Winona, Minnesota in September 1909 Taft defended the new tariff against Democratic and progressive Republican charges that it was a token revision representing little departure from the conservative Republicans' long-standing commitment to protection. "I am bound to say," he told the crowd, "that I think the Payne tariff bill is the best tariff bill that the Republican party ever passed.... If the country desires free trade, and the country desires a revenue tariff and


THE WHITE HOUSE

wishes the manufacturers all over the country to go out of business,, and to have cheaper prices at the expense of the sacrifice of many of our manufacturing interests, then it ought to say so and out to put the Democratic party in power." In 1910 Democrats directed their congressional campaign against the tariff law, ridiculing Taft's Winona speech, and succeeded in recapturing the House. Within four years, Taft's challenge was answered when Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was elected as the 28th President of the U.S.

An excellent letter from Taft discussing the defining issue of his Presidency, and one which split the Republican Party in two. Some original ink bleed in the signature; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23080) **$495**

Pres. Harry Truman writes to Eleanor Roosevelt that he is impressed with her son, young FDR, Jr., a decorated WWII veteran who went on to serve in Congress

"I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed…"

103. Truman, Harry S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, dated November 6, 1945 from The White House, Washington. Written to Eleanor Roosevelt, and accompanied with the former First Lady's **Typed Letter Signed** which later accompanied Truman's letter to another correspondent. Truman writes (in full):

"Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have your letter of November first enclosing a memorandum given to you by the President of the State Teachers College in New Paltz, New York.

With a few reservations to some of the details, it strikes me as a very commendable suggestion although I must admit that I felt that it would be very difficult to put into execution.

It would seem to be the kind of thing which should come spontaneously from groups of people rather than from the Government, and, therefore, I am wondering what you had in mind should be done by our Government in connection with it.

I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed.

With kindest regards,

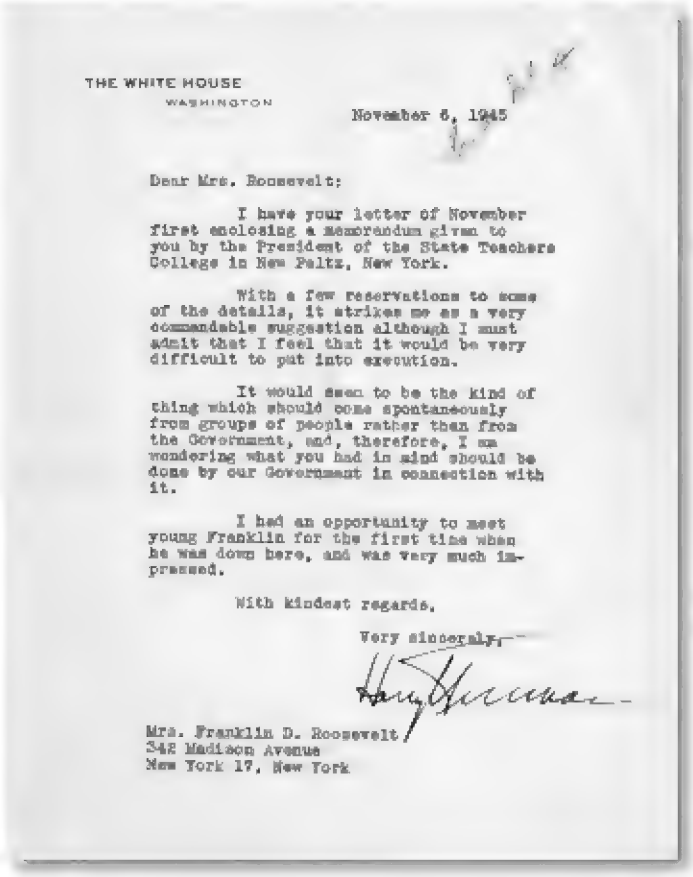
Very sincerely,

Harry S. Truman"

Eleanor Roosevelt forwards this letter on, accompanied by her own **Typed Letter Signed** dated November 9, 1945, to a Mr. Haggerty. In full:

"I am enclosing the letter which I received from President Truman in answer to mine about your plan. Very sincerely yours, Eleanor Roosevelt".

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (1914-1988) was a decorated ship commander



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have your letter of November first enclosing a memorandum given to you by the President of the State Teachers College in New Paltz, New York.

With a few reservations to some of the details, it strikes me as a very commendable suggestion although I must admit that I feel that it would be very difficult to put into execution.

It would seem to be the kind of thing which should come spontaneously from groups of people rather than from the Government, and, therefore, I am wondering what you had in mind should be done by our Government in connection with it.

I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

Harry Truman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
345 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

in the Navy during World War II. He was later elected as a Democrat to the U.S. House (1949-54), but was defeated for the New York Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1954. A close friend of John F. Kennedy, he served in the Kennedy Administration as Undersecretary of Commerce, and as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. At the time this letter was written, he had most likely had the opportunity to meet President Truman during his efforts to create the American Veterans Committee.

An excellent letter with a great association between the First Families. Each in fine condition. (#24554) **$4,950**

Harry Truman, the elder statesman of the Democratic party, looks forward to the1960 Convention which would ultimately name John F. Kennedy, a man Truman did not like, to be its Presidential candidate!

"...I intend to have a lot of fun with the guessers and the prophets."

104. TRUMAN, HARRY S. Autograph Letter Signed *"Harry"*, on imprinted personal stationery, Two pages, Quarto, Independence, Missouri, July 9, 1960. Written to his former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Truman pens (in full):

"Dear Dean:- You'll never know how very much I appreciated your call and your good letter. I tried my best to profit by both. Whether I did or not is up to you to decide.

Anyway it looks as if things have, to some extent, slowed down and the band wagon isn't running so fast. I've never been so wrought up and if you and the 'Madam' - the 'Boss', had not put the brakes on I'd have blown my top - maybe!

Now Butler, the permanent Chairman, the temporary Chairman, Sam Rayburn and all the rest of them are spending money on long winded telegrams urging me to be present at the Convention.

I am taking a plane tomorrow evening for R.A. and I intend to have a lot of fun with the guessers and the prophets. It may not amount to much but you never can tell.

When I return home I'll owe you more information. Again thanks to a real friend and a real standby.

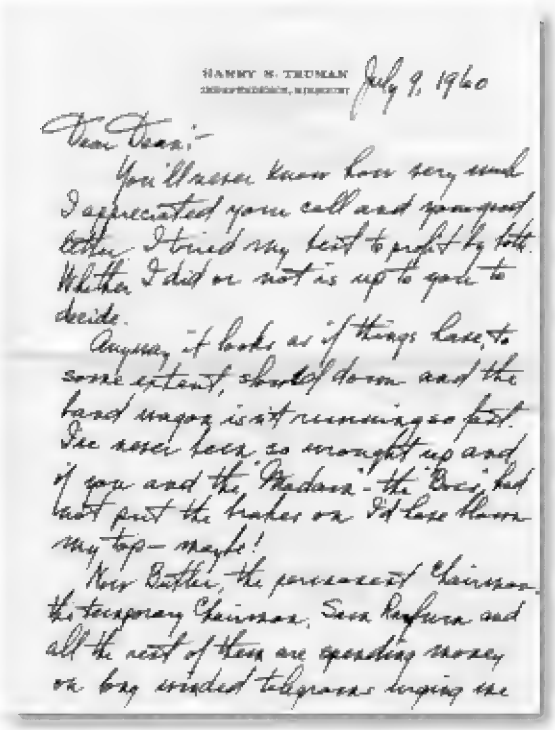
My best to Alice

Sincerely Harry."

With the Democratic Convention just two days away, Kennedy's nomination seemed inevitable. Truman had never liked either John F. Kennedy or the Kennedy clan. (He once referred to Kennedy as inexperienced and immature, and accused Kennedy's father Joseph of buying his son's victory in the West Virginia primary.) His clear preference was either Stuart Symington or Adlai Stevenson.

Acheson had written Truman on June 28th (a photocopy of his handwritten letter of June 28, 1960 is included) warning him that sounding off publicly at this point would not only be too late, but also would be detrimental to the party. He goes on to list a number of items that he feels Truman, an avid Symington supporter, should not do: make negative comments about the other Democratic Presidential candidates; disapprove of the Negro sit-ins by calling them "Communist-inspired"; and support Eisenhower's foreign policy. Acheson finally asks that Truman agree to his *"treaty on don'ts"*, for the ultimate goal is to beat Nixon: *"We have got to beat Nixon. We shall probably have to do it with Kennedy. Why make it any harder than it has to be?..."* His final line: *"So I offer you a treaty on 'don'ts.' Will you agree?"*

To Acheson's deep regret, Truman did speak his mind at a televised press conference on July 2nd, just a week prior to the present letter, at which he faced the camera and delivered a blistering remark directed to Senator Kennedy: *"Senator, are you certain that you are quite ready for the country, or that the country is ready for you in the role of President in January 1961?"*



HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

July 9, 1960

Dear Dean:-

You'll never know how very much I appreciated your call and your good letter. I tried my best to profit by both. Whether I did or not is up to you to decide.

Anyway it looks as if things have, to some extent, slowed down and the band wagon isn't running so fast. I've never been so wrought up and if you and the 'Madam' - the 'Boss' had not put the brakes on I'd have blown my top - maybe!

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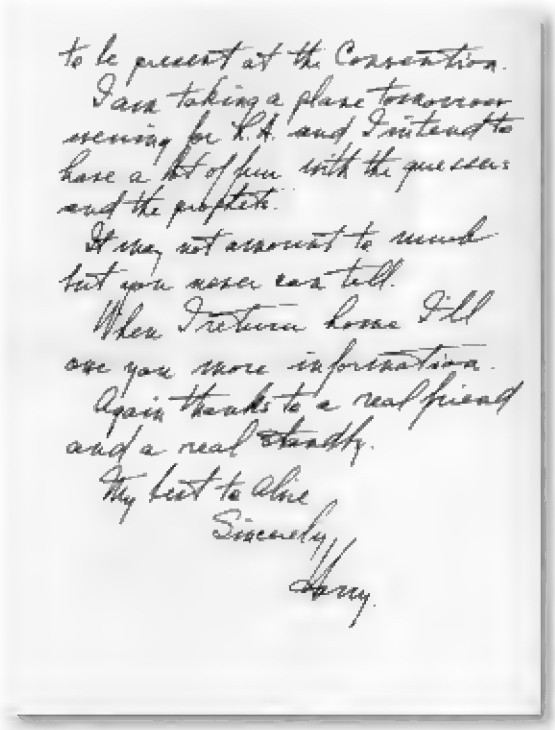

to be present at the Convention.

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It may not amount to much but you never can tell.

When I return home I'll owe you more information.

Again thanks to a real friend and a real standby.

My best to Alice

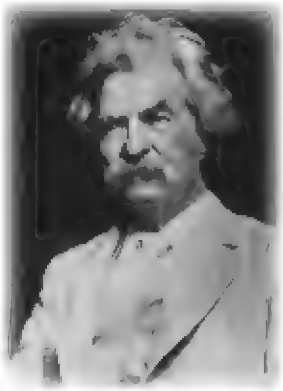
Sincerely

Harry.

Kennedy's response was that only few Presidents had had more – Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman himself.

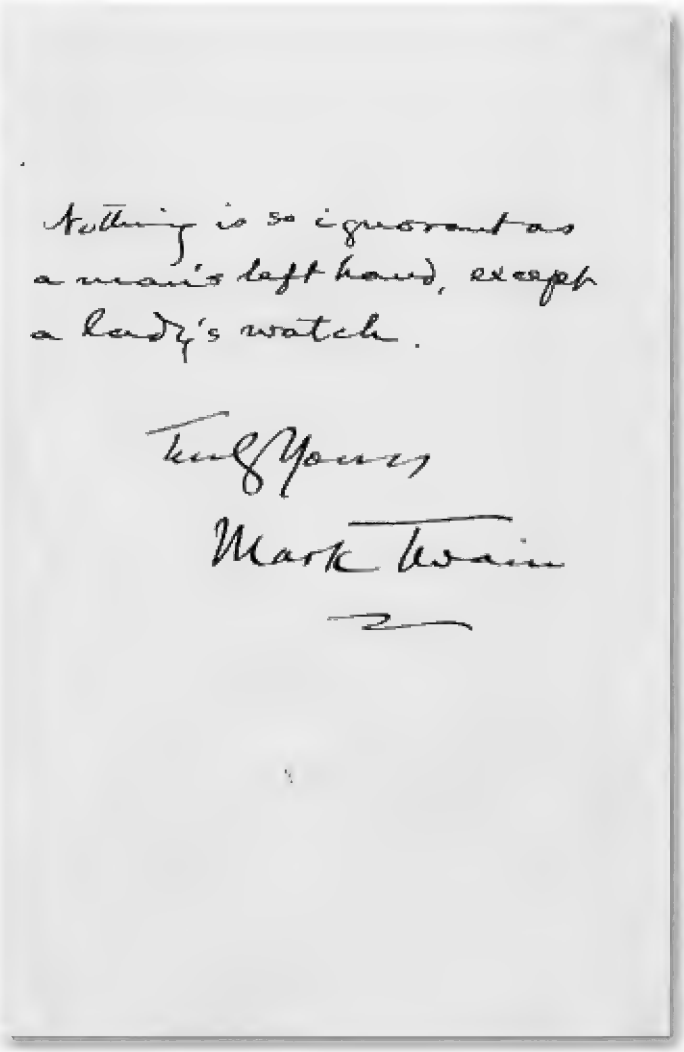
An excellent letter from Truman, still thoroughly immersed in politics during his lengthy retirement. In fine condition. (#21885) **$3,950**

105. Turpin, Ben. 1869-1940. American comedian and film actor. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 4 7/8 in. x 7 ¾ in., sepia-tone, a classic image of the cross-eyed comedian wearing a bowtie. Inscribed on the image in white ink, *"To Jean McHuton, Best Wishes, Ben Turpin"*. In fine condition. (#24809) **$595**



Mark Twain and his fictional character, *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, have no faith in the female sense of punctuality!

"Nothing is so ignorant as a man's left hand, except a lady's watch"


Nothing is so ignorant as a man's left hand, except a lady's watch.

Truly Yours

Mark Twain

106. Twain, Mark. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Fantastic Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a small Octavo leaf in dark black fountain ink, in full:

> *"Nothing is so ignorant as a man's left hand, except a lady's watch.*
>
> *Truly Yours*
> *Mark Twain"*

One of America's greatest writers, Twain was an inept businessman whose "inherited instinct for speculation" caused his family great financial hardship and misery. Chief among his failures were the dissolution of several publishing ventures and the loss of a $200,000 investment in an unperfected typesetting machine. Though the project was finally abandoned in late 1894, it could not save the fifty-nine-year-old author from declaring bankruptcy. In an effort to pay off his enormous debts, and despite his dislike of public speaking, Twain soon embarked upon a worldwide lecture tour, chronicled in his 1897 book Following the Equator. Each chapter from the book opens with a quotation from "Pudd'nhead Wilson", the title character in his 1894 work The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson. The present quotation is the epigraph for Chapter XXII, a maxim from "Pudd'nhead Wilson's New Calendar" which communicates the low value Wilson placed on women's sense of punctuality.

In fine condition. (#24685) **$4,950**

Mark Twain, the highest paid writer in America, discusses a new submission with George Harvey, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*

107. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, dated April 4, 1900 on *"45, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W."* stationery. Written to Colonel George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly* and the *North American Review*. Twain pens (in full):

"Dear Col. Harvey:

After our conversation I will now state my desires, in the hope that it may be possible to grant them.

1. That there shall be no Canadian cheap edition.

2. That the proposed two books shall be compressed into one, & no cheap edition issued.

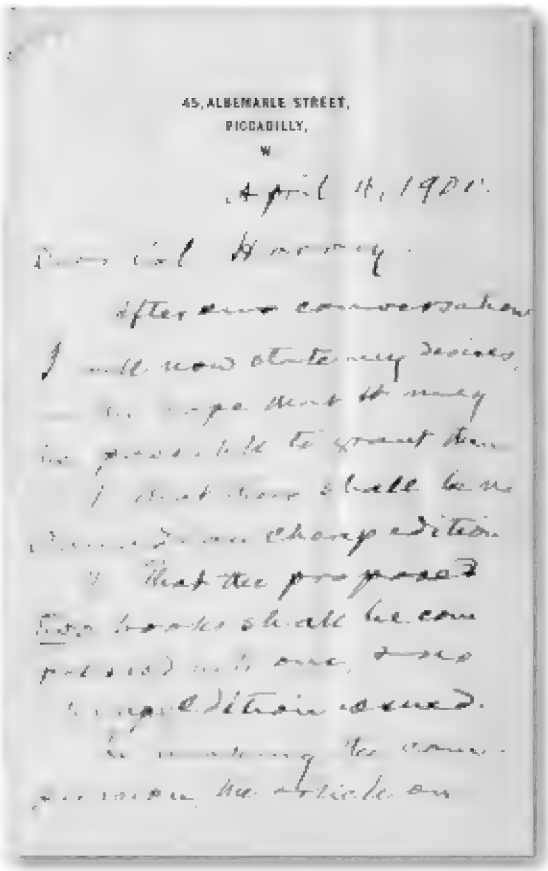
In making the compression, the article on copyright should be left out, & replaced by 'My Campaign' (in the Civil War); the short story 'Luck' & the German-English drama called 'Meister-schaft'. The first & third of these were published in the 'Century' & the 'Luck' in Harper. [Handwritten in the margin:] *These 3 are included in the An*[tholog]*y. Claimat &c.*

Further compression can be made by leaving out anything you please – grave matters like 'Harriet Shelley' &c preferably.

I should like to have 2 sets of these amended proofs to be sent to me.

Sincerely yours

SL Clemens"


45, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY,
W

April 4, 1900.

Dear Col Harvey.

After our conversation
I will now state my desires,
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1. That there shall be no
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2. That the proposed
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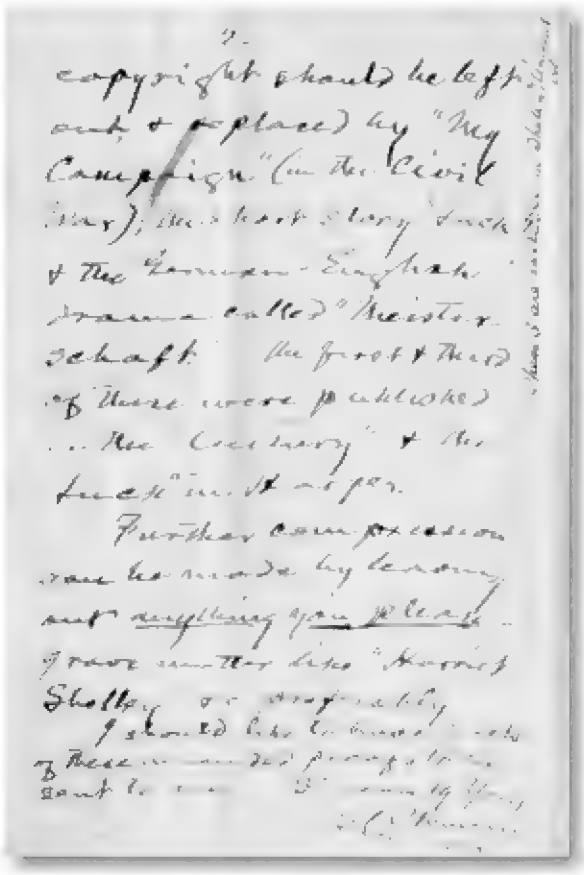
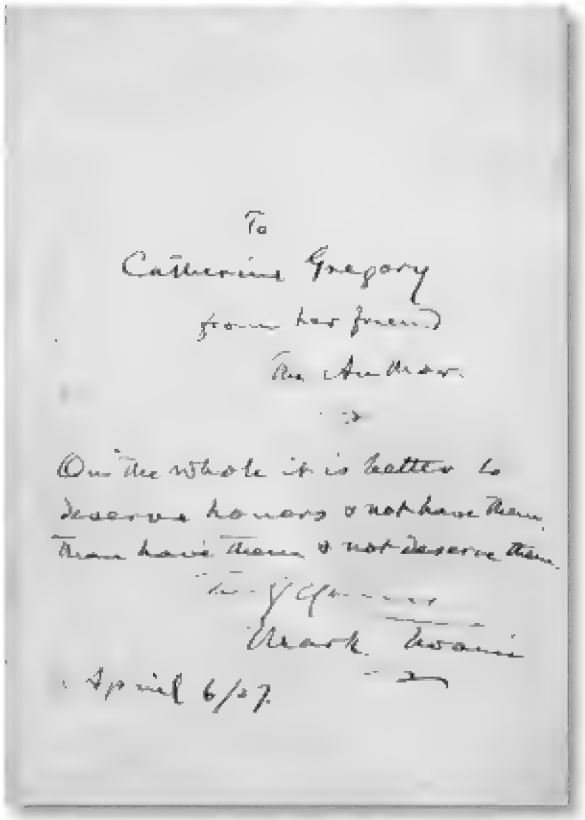

copyright should be left
out & replaced by "My
Campaign" (in the Civil
War); the short story "Luck"
& the German-English
drama called "Meister-
schaft". The first & third
of these were published
in the "Century" & the
"Luck" in Harper.
Further compression
can be made by leaving
out anything you please
– grave matters like "Harriet
Shelley" &c preferably.
I should like to have
2 sets of these amended proofs to be
sent to me.

At the time this letter was written, Clemens was in London to make an appearance before the House of Lords, arguing for more stringent copyright laws. Here, he corresponds with Harvey about a new work, most likely to be published in *Harper's* in serial form, then released later as a book. In a 1907 interview with the *Washington Post*, Harvey revealed that he had contracted with Twain for the princely sum of 30-cents a word, which in 2005 dollars is $6.16! Harvey boasted to the *Post*:

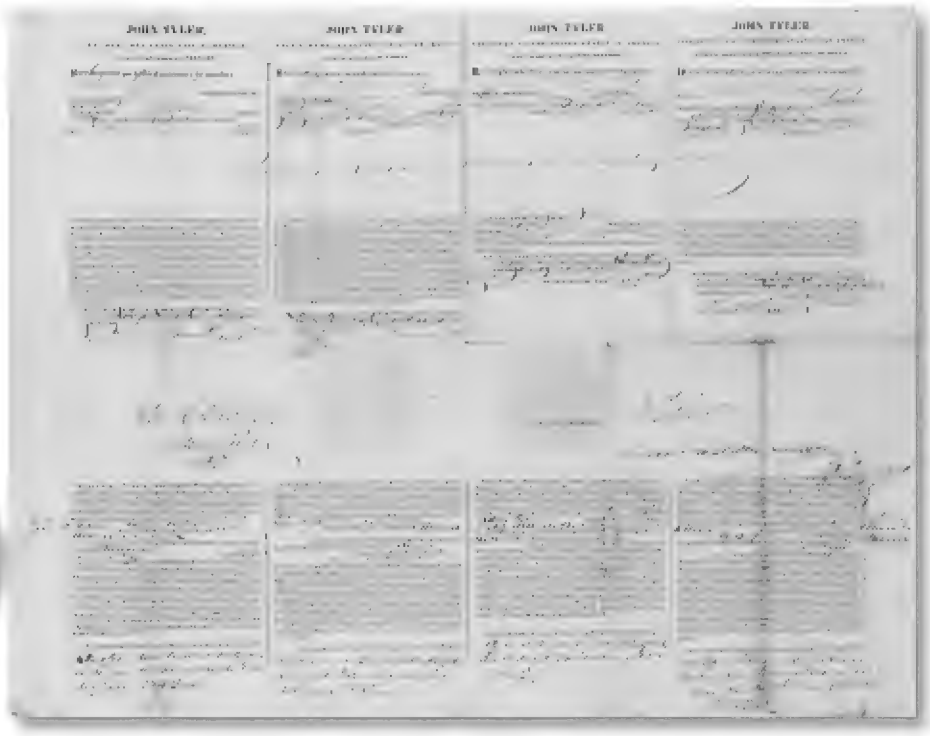
"After he returned from his trip around the world, a journey he undertook when he failed in business as a publisher, Clemens could barely earn $6,000 a year [$132,000 in 2005]. I had a talk with him which resulted in a contract to pay 30 cents a word for everything he wrote, whether it was printed or thrown away. No author had ever received more than 10 cents a word on a long contract [$2.22 in 2005]. A. Conan Doyle, the Scotch writer and physician, was paid $1 [$22 in 2005] a word within a year or two for a new series of detective stories, but the engagement was short, and a number of publishers were concerned. Mark Twain earns $59,000 a year [$1,307,180 in 2005]. Indeed. I think his income in 1907 will reach $70,000 [$1,436,649 in 2005]."

Excellent content from Twain. Throughout his life, his pursuit of ill-advised business investments and get-rich-quick schemes would bankrupt him, but his gift for writing always ensured his continued financial security. In fine condition. (#24671) **$5,950**


To
Catherine Gregory
from her friend
The Author.
On the whole it is better to
deserve honors & not have them
than have them & not deserve them.
Truly yours
Mark Twain
April 6/07.

"On the whole it is better to deserve honors & not have them, than have them & not deserve them"

108. Twain, Mark. Autograph Aphorism Signed, One page, Octavo, originally penned on the inside cover of Twain's Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc (New York: Harper Bros., 1906). The page is stamped in light lavender ink on the verso, *"Joan of Arc – Trade"*. Twain pens on the recto in dark ink, *"To Catherine Gregory from her friend The Author. On the whole it is better to deserve honors & not have them, than have them & not deserve them. Truly yours, Mark Twain, April 6/07"*. The book, which took Twain 12 years to complete, is perhaps his most serious work, and one which he considered his masterpiece; Joan of Arc's life story is told through the eyes of her friend, Sieur Louis de Conte, up to her tragic death at the hands of traitors. A wonderful signed aphorism from Twain, with a wonderful association with the tragic heroine, Joan of Arc. Very light stains; otherwise, in fine condition with bright holograph text and signature. (#23815) **$4,950**



President Tyler authorizes a whaling voyage

109. Tyler, John. Whaling Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 20½ in. x 16 in.), dated November 30, 1842. The document, a **Four Language Ships' Papers**, grants permission and leave to John A. Macomber, Master or Commander of the ship *Minerva* bound for the Pacific Ocean, laden with Provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by acting Secretary of State **Daniel Webster**. Intact white wafer Presidential seal affixed to center. In fine condition. The signature of Tyler is exceptional. (#) **$1,500**

President John Tyler, whose Cabinet has resigned *en masse* and whose party has turned its back on him, writes:

"Both parties make war upon me. I am 'a president without a party'..."

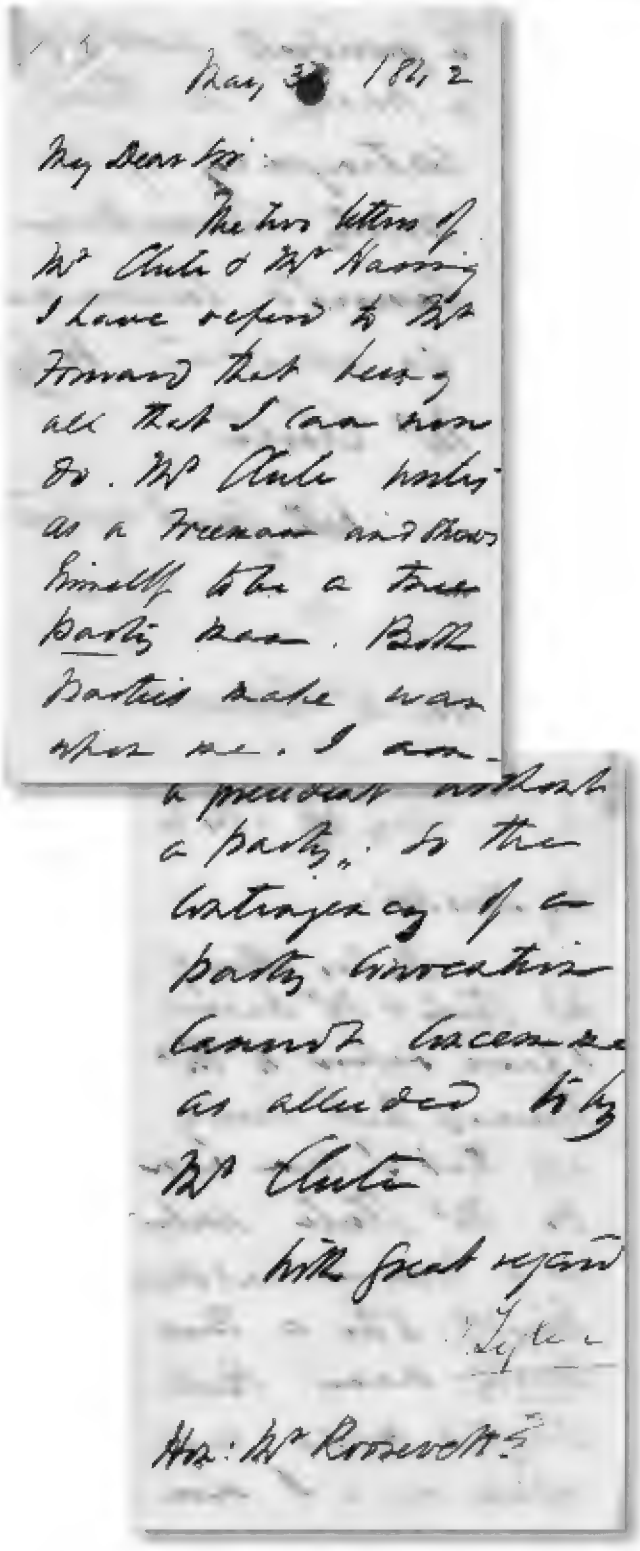
110. TYLER, JOHN. 1790-1862. 10th President of the U.S. (1841-1845). **Exceptional Political-content Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Octavo, dated May 30, 1842, [Washington, D.C.]. Written to James I. Roosevelt (1795-1875), a Democratic Congressman from New York, and the great-uncle of Theodore Roosevelt. Tyler writes (in full):

"My Dear Sir:

The two letters of Mr. Chute and Mr. Hassing I have referred to Mr. Howard that being all that I can now do. Mr. Chute writes as a Freeman and shows himself to be a true party man. Both parties make war upon me. I am 'a president without a party'. So the contingency of a party convention cannot concern me as alluded to by Mr. Chute.

With great regard

J. Tyler"



John Tyler, a fiercely independent politician whose opposition to Andrew Jackson brought him into the fold of the Whigs, resigned from the U.S. Senate in 1836 rather than cast a vote in Jackson's favor. Though Tyler's independence cost him his seat at the Senate, it won him the favor of the Whig Party, which proposed him as the Vice Presidential running mate for "Old Tippecanoe", war hero and statesman William Henry Harrison, in 1840. Under the slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" the Whig campaign promoted its candidate's frontier background and Indian War exploits successfully, Harrison beating incumbent Democrat Martin Van Buren.

While the Whigs had favored Tyler for the Vice Presidency and exploited his background to pull in votes from Southern Democrats, the party never anticipated the maverick politician being in a position of power in the White House. The sudden death of President Harrison on April 4th, 1841, put Tyler in precisely that position. When Harrison succumbed to pneumonia he contracted during his own inaugural ceremonies, there was neither a Constitutional nor legislative provision or procedure established for the replacement of a deceased President. While a faction led by John Quincy Adams moved that Tyler's powers should be limited to those of a Vice President acting in the absence of the president, Tyler, however, defied his opponents and detractors who dubbed him "His Accidency" by moving from Williamsburg into the White House, taking the oath of office, and even issuing an inaugural address.

Though Harrison in his brief role as president had been dominated by members of his Whig party, Tyler had no intention of serving the whims of Whigs or Democrats. Maintaining his opposition to the formation of a national bank, one of Tyler's first assertions of his authority was the veto of two bills for the charter of such an institution, vetoes which inspired the resignation of the entire cabinet he inherited from Harrison, with the exception of Secretary of State Daniel Webster. The vetoes so incensed the Whigs they expelled Tyler from the party, and when he next vetoed a Whig sponsored bill for tariffs, the Whigs in Congress, led again by John Quincy Adams, moved for Tyler's impeachment on the basis of abuse of veto power. The impeachment resolution failed, however, and Tyler, though a president without a party, managed to successfully enact important legislation.

A fantastic letter from Tyler, in which he himself utters the phrase that would forever be associated with his administration – a *"president without a party"*. In fine condition. (#24725) **$12,500**

Rudolph Valentino stars in *Monsieur Beaucaire*

111. Valentino, Rudolph. 1895-1926. Italian-born film actor. **Vintage Oversize Signed Photograph**, approx. 12 in. x 15 in., sepia-tone, a matted finished double-weight studio portrait. The handsome actor is shown wearing a beautiful period French costume and drawing his sword in a still from the 1924 film *Monsieur Beaucaire*. The costumes in this film were made in France at great cost, and were designed by Valentino's wife, Natacha Rambova, who was also the film's co-producer. Valentino starred in the title role opposite the lovely Bebe Daniels. The photograph is signed with sentiment in black fountain ink at the lower right corner, *"Sincerely , Rudolph Valentino"*. Minor surface creases to the margins; otherwise, in fine condition. These oversized signed photographs are becoming increasingly harder to find and are seldom encountered. (#24722) **$3,950**

President Martin Van Buren authorizes a whaling voyage bound for the Pacific Ocean

112. Van Buren, Martin. 1782-1862. 8th President of the U.S. (1837-1841) after serving as Vice President under Andrew Jackson (1833-37). **Whaling Document Signed as President**, One page, Folio (approx. 21 in. x 16½ in.), dated June 24, 1839. The document, a **Four Language Ships' Papers**, grants permission and leave to Francis C. Smith, Master or Commander of the ship *Heroine* bound for the Pacific Ocean, laden with Provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by acting Secretary of State John Forsyth. Intact white wafer Presidential seal affixed to center. Some soiling to folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$1,500**

Less than three months before the première of *The Ring* in Bayreuth, Richard Wagner asks Albert Eilers, who is to sing "Fasolt" in *Das Rheingold*, to also prepare for the role of "Hunding" in *Die Walküre*

"As much as I would like to avoid having the same singer take on different roles in two consecutive parts… it seems quite likely now that I will have no choice asking you to prepare for the role of 'Hunding' in addition to your role as 'Fasolt'…"

113. WAGNER, (WILHELM) RICHARD. 1813-1883. German tone poet, composer, and writer on music. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated May 28, 1876 from Bayreuth. Writing in German to the famous bass Albert Eilers, who created the role of "Fasolt" in *Das Rheingold*. Wagner pens (translated, in full):

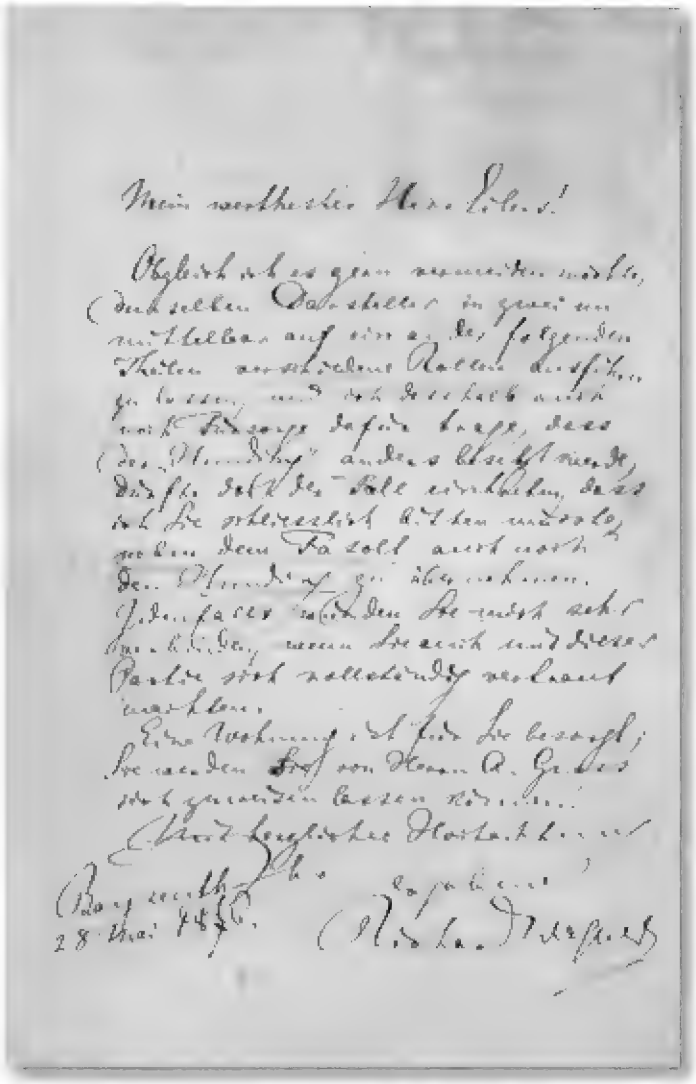
"Dearest Mr. Eilers!

As much as I would like to avoid having the same singer take on different roles in two consecutive parts, all the more because I am to make sure that another singer is cast for the role of 'Hunding', it seems quite likely now that I will have no choice asking you to prepare for the role of 'Hunding' in addition to your role as 'Fasolt'. I would therefore appreciate very much if you could thoroughly study this role as well.

Your living quarters will be taken car of, you will only have to call on Mr. A. Gross for details of arrangements that have already been made.

With highest regards,
faithfully yours,

Richard Wagner"



After plans to build a special theatre for the *Nibelungen Ring* at Munich were abandoned, Wagner fixed his attentions to the small Franconian town of Bayreuth, which was hospitable to his plan to present his myth cycle in its entirety. He settled there in April, 1872. Efforts to seek contributions for the theatre were made throughout Europe, and Wagner conducted concerts at Mannheim, Vienna, Hamburg, Schwerin, Berlin and Cologne to raise funding for his masterpiece. In 1874, Wagner completed the instrumentation for *Götterdämmerung*, and preliminary rehearsals with the vocalists (and full orchestra conducted by Hans Richter) were already underway, with Wagner always in attendance.

Although Wagner is fearful in this letter that he would have no "Hunding" for *Die Walküre*, he was, in fact, able to secure another singer, Joseph Niering, for the role. At last, 28 years after its first conception, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* was performed in its entirety over a four-day span at the specially-built Bayreuth *Festspielhaus*. Eilers debuted the role of "Fasolt" on August 13th, and the following day Niering appeared as "Hunding".

An important letter from Wagner regarding the leading roles in the first two operas of his *Ring* cycle. Minor stains and slight toning to the paper; otherwise, in fine condition. The signature is absolutely beautiful. (#24682) **$6,950**

Glenn S. "Pop" Warner encourages Joe Tomlin, the founder of the youth football league that bears Warner's name, to continue to develop the "sandlot leagues" in Philadelphia

"You were the first to honor me by naming your football sand lot program after me… With your successful experience in that sand lot work I cannot see why you should not continue to be very useful to the sand lot organization… I think you did a very fine job…"

114. Warner, Glenn S. "Pop". 1871-1954. American football coach. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated July 22, 1947. Written to Joseph J. Tomlin, the founder of the Northeast Philadelphia boy's club, which became the Pop Warner Youth Football League. Warner pens (in full):

"Dear Tomlin,

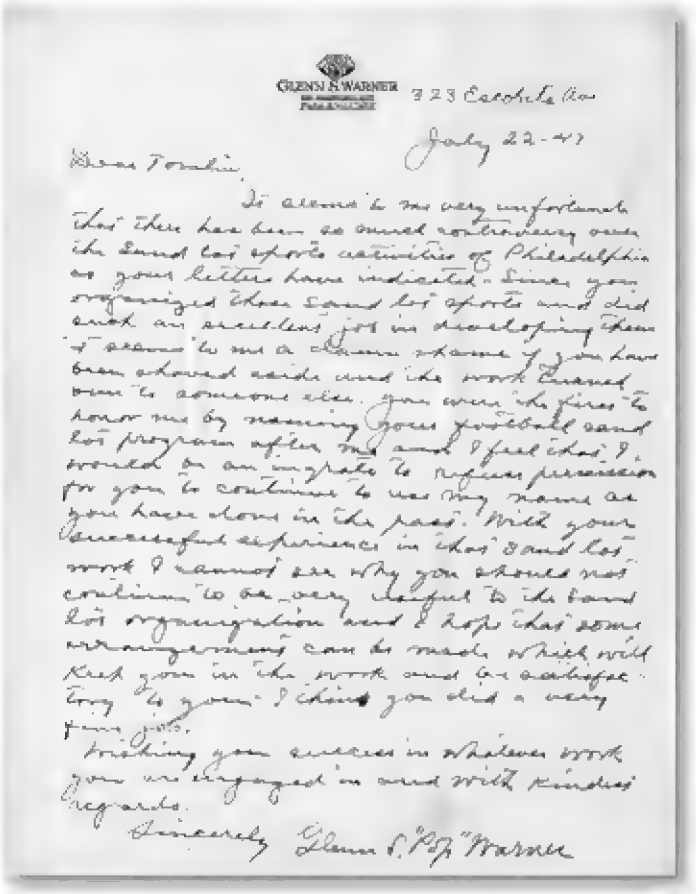
It seems to me very unfortunate that there has been so much controversy over the sand lot sports activities of Philadelphia as your letters have indicated – Since you organized those sand lot sports and did such an excellent job in developing them it seems to me a damn shame if you have been shoved aside and the work turned over to someone else. You were the first to honor me by naming your football sand lot program after me and I feel that I would be an ingrate to refuse permission for you to continue to use my name as you have done in the past. With your successful experience in that sand lot work I cannot see why you should not continue to be very useful to the sand lot organization and I hope that some arrangement can be made which will keep you in the work and be satisfactory to you. I think you did a very fine job.

Wishing you success in whatever work you are engaged in and with kindest regards,

Sincerely Glenn S. 'Pop' Warner"

The Pop Warner Youth Football league had its origins in 1929, when the owner of a new factory in Northeast Philadelphia enlisted the aid of a young friend, Joseph J. Tomlin, to solve a recurring problem. The factory's huge ground-to-floor windows were constantly being shattered – 100 broken windows in just one month - by teenagers hurling stones from a nearby vacant lot.

Tomlin, an enthusiastic athlete who had excelled in sports in high school and college, had a possible answer. Since the other factories in the area were also being plagued by the young vandals, he suggested that the building owners get together to fund an athletic program for the kids. In those days, the city did not have organized recreation programs to keep idle kids occupied and out of trouble.



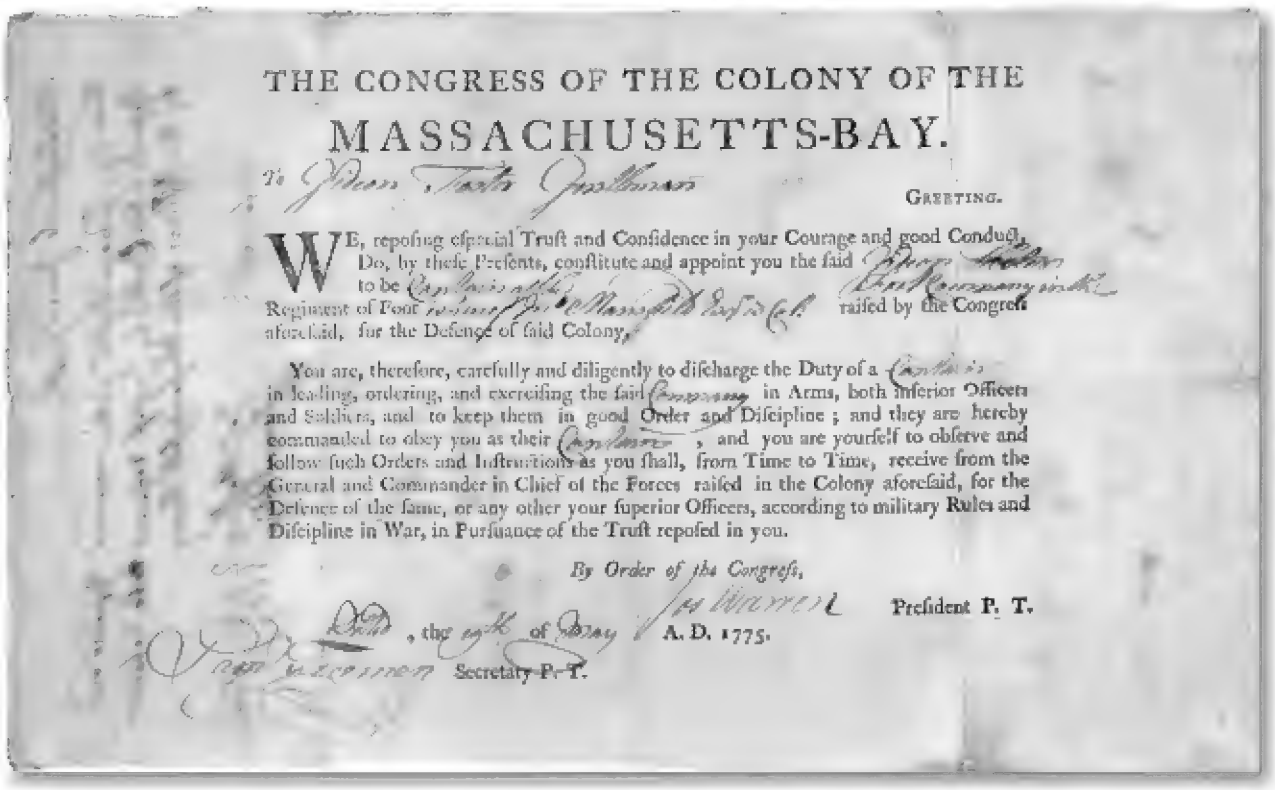
The owners agreed, and asked Tomlin to set up a program. Commuting from his job as a stockbroker in New York City, he returned to his home in Philadelphia each weekend. Fall was approaching, so football seemed a logical choice to begin the new project. He set up a schedule for a four-team Junior Football Conference in time for the 1929 season.

By 1933, the Junior Football Conference had expanded to 16 teams. That year Glenn Scobie "Pop" Warner, already a legend among active football coaches, arrived in Philadelphia to coach the Temple Owls. Joe Tomlin met Pop Warner at a winter banquet and asked him to lecture at a spring clinic Tomlin was planning for his JFC teams; Tomlin asked to name his youth football league in Warner's honor, and the Pop Warner Youth Football program was born.

The prestigious Warner name was a powerful attraction. By 1938, there were 157 teams. Teams represented neighborhoods in the city, while suburban teams represented towns.

In 1947, just six months after the date of this letter, the first "kiddie" bowl game, called the Santa Claus Bowl, was played (on December 27, 1947) in 6 inches of snow before 2000 freezing spectators. The Clickets, a midget team sponsored by Palumbo's (a Philadelphia supper club), competed against Frank Sinatra's Cyclones, a New York team. The Philadelphia team won the game, 6-0, and the Pop Warner Conference won the attention of the nation for the first time.

A wonderful letter from Warner with a great association. In fine condition. (#24690) **$950**



THE CONGRESS OF THE COLONY OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To [illegible] Greeting.

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Courage and good Conduct, Do, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you the said [illegible] to be [illegible] Regiment of Foot [illegible] raised by the Congress aforesaid, for the Defence of said Colony.

You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a [illegible] in leading, ordering, and exercising the said [illegible] in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their [illegible], and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from Time to Time, receive from the General and Commander in Chief of the Forces raised in the Colony aforesaid, for the Defence of the same, or any other your superior Officers, according to military Rules and Discipline in War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you.

By Order of the Congress,

[illegible], the [illegible] of May A. D. 1775.

President P. T.

Secretary P. T.

Revolutionary leader and patriot Joseph Warren, one of the early casualties at the Battle of Bunker Hill, commissions one of the first officers of the Revolutionary War after the Battle of Lexington and Concord – the "Shot Heard 'Round the World"

115. WARREN, JOSEPH. 1741-1775. American physician and Revolutionary officer. **Extremely Rare Revolutionary War Document Signed**, One page, approx. 12 ½ in. x 7 ½ in., being a officer's commission printed *"The Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay"* at the head. Dated May 19, 1775, the document was signed just four weeks to the day after the very first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired at Lexington, on April 19, 1775, and just one month prior to Warren's death in Battle at Bunker Hill. Warren was the effective leader of the patriot cause in the first weeks of the Revolutionary War, and, more or less, the chief executive of Massachusetts. A practicing doctor in Boston, he was a leader of the opposition in Massachusetts to British policies towards the colonists. He was present at every town meeting held in Boston, from the arrival of the British troops (October 1, 1768) to their removal (March, 1770), and served as one of the Committee of Safety after the so-called "Boston Massacre" (March 5, 1770). Considered one of the most gifted military minds in the Colonies, Warren may even have become the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army if he had survived the Battle of Bunker Hill, in place of George Washington!

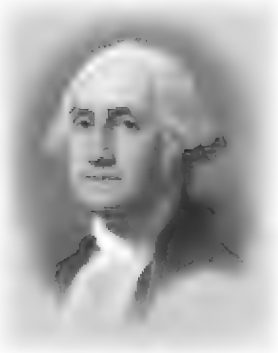
The commission is for Gideon Foster, appointing him captain in the *"First company in the Regiment of Foot, whereof Jno. Mansfield Esqr. is Col."* Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Jos Warren"* in dark fountain ink.

The exciting months of April and May, 1775 were eventful ones in the early history of the Revolutionary War. On the evening of April 18, 1775, Warren sent William Dawes and Paul Revere (embarking on his legendary midnight ride) to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams in Lexington that "The British Are Coming!" when colonial spies in Boston learned that General Thomas Gage's troops were moving on Lexington. Paul Revere brought word to Lexington at midnight, and by morning the entire countryside between Boston and Concord had already been warned. On the morning of April 19, the very first shots of the war were fired between British troops and the assembled Colonial militiamen, since known as the "Shot Heard 'Round the World". With this exchange, the Revolutionary War had begun.

On April 23, 1775, the Provisional Congress authorized the raising of 13,600 troops to defend the Colonies. Gideon Foster, who had served as a second lieutenant in the recent action of the Lexington Alarm, took his commission as captain (as conferred by this document) and served with Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment through the end of 1775; he was then reassigned to the Massachusetts Militia, and served with that unit until 1778.

Less than one month after the date of this commission, Warren was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill [or Breed's Hill] on June 17, 1775, to become one of the thirty American casualties in that historic battle. He had been named major general of militia just three days prior to the engagement, and died from a musket ball to the head. Considered by his contemporaries to be a leader of great promise, his loss was a heavy burden to bear for the infant Revolutionary cause.

An important and rare Revolutionary War document signed by Joseph Warren – **the man who could have been George Washington!** –just one month before his death at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Archivally repaired at separations; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24667) **$29,500**



George Washington's handwritten survey of the gardens surrounding Mount Vernon, including the location of the estate's cherry trees as well as the most recognizable part of the mansion, the lovely piazza facing the Potomac River which he built in 1777 to be the central showpiece of the estate

"From the Garden House in the Lower garden (say from the Garden Wall) opposite to the first Cherry Tree is 18.8 to the new planted Walnut 28.9 to the other Cherry Tree 71…"

"From the Piaza to the descent of the Hill in a line with the spire of the dry well to the point of the H[ouse] *at the No. circle is 130 ft. and the course between the two is No. 40.k…"*

116. Washington, George. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Historic Autograph Manuscript** [unsigned], Two pages, Quarto, undated but believed to be written after 1784. Titled by Washington *"Memorandum"*, the document details the exact measurements for the general plan of the gardens surrounding the mansion at Mount Vernon. Washington pens (in full):

"Memorandum

From the middle of the front door to the center of the line, between the two Garden Houses is:

No. 56.12 * [here Washington pens a note in the left margin] *111 feet to the West Line of the Shore. To opposite 148 feet to the outer part of the Circle 174 to the line between the two necessaries* [or outhouses] – *178 to the line of the Trees. 267 to the line between the center of the Garden gates 360 to the Center of the line between the Garden Houses.*

The line between the Store and H[ous]*e opposite is N*o[rth]. 32.15 *E*[as]*t.* 132 feet.

The line between the Center of the Garden Gates is No. 33 E[as]*t. and*

The line between the Garden Houses is No. 33-45 E[as]*t.*

from the necessary in the lower garden to the Mulberry tree reckoning, from the Wall the Garden is 25.g. to the Spanish chesnut is 63.3 and the Cherry Tree is 95.9.

From the necessaries in the upper Garden the distances from the Garden Wall to the English Walnut is 25.9 to the Spanish chesnut 63.3 & to the Cherry Tree 95.9 – the same as on the other side.

From the Garden House in the Lower garden (say from the Garden Wall) opposite to the first Cherry Tree is 18.8 to the new planted Walnut 28.9 to the other Cherry Tree 71.

From the other Gardn. H[ous]*e to ye 1st Walnut 27.9*
to the 2d Walnut is 55
to the 3d Walnut is 78

From the lower Garden H[ous]*e (center thereof) to the Center of the Gate is 95.6*
from thence to the Center of necessy 93.6

From the Center of the other garden
H[ous]*e to the Center of the Gates 90.3*
from thence to the Center of [?] *93*

From the Center of the Front down to the English Walnut is No. 37.45. W[es]*t*

From Ditto to the Mulberry No. 80 W[es]*t*
From the Line Center the Garden House to the Circle is 252

From one necessary to the other the corner is No. 32.20 E[as]*t.*

From the Piaza to the descent of the Hill in a line with the spire of the dry well to the point of the H[ouse] *at the No. circle is 130 ft. and the course between the two is No. 40.k.*

The course of the Wall between the line necessary on the Garden H[ous]*e. is So. 54.15. E*[as]*t.*

Ditto – Bet[wee]*n the N*o[rth]. *Gardn. H*[ous]*e & ne*[ce]*s*[sary] *ten 56 E.*

The distance between the 2 Gardn H[ous]*e is 263 ft.*
The Semicircles at the sides is is 150 ft.
The distance betwn. the Store & H[ous]*e opp*[osit]*e. is 192 ft."*

Even though Washington's plantation was extensive, with five farms and associated acreage, the most developed part of the landscape was the area immediately surrounding the main house, described by Washington in this handwritten manuscript survey. On the surrounding landscape, all the activities necessary to sustain the household took place, both utilitarian and social. To a Virginia gentleman, this was the heart and nerve center of the plantation. It was the place to "ornament", in order to create an appropriate setting for the house and pleasure grounds for its inhabitants.

The two garden houses Washington notes in his survey are those adjacent to the north and south gardens, which frame the bell-shaped bowling green extending out to the west from the main house. The lower, or south garden, was planted with vegetables and small fruits for the estate. The north, or upper garden, was ornamented with flowers and other aesthetic shrubs. For the serpentine drive surrounding the bowling green, Washington chose to plant a grove of trees in order to shade the drive from the hot rays of the sun. Trees were planted on either side of the drive, and symmetry was maintained by repeating on the west side what was planted on the east. The placement of these trees and shrubs was carefully articulated in order to frame vistas across the green and, in some instances, of the mansion. Washington seemed to have chosen the many different species of trees, including the cherry trees, to accent the bulges and cavities created by the serpentine drive.

Washington's association with the cherry tree would become a mythical part of American cultural history just a few years after his death. In 1809, Parson Weems created the fable of "George Washington and the Cherry Tree" to establish the first President as a role model for other Americans. Published as part of his book *The Life of Washington*, one of the first biographies of the late President, Weems relates this well-known tale, which has since become an American legend:

"When George was about six years old, he was made the wealthy master of a *hatchet!* of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping every thing that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea-sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry-tree, which he barked so terribly, that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favorite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him any thing about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance.

George, said his father, *do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden?* This was a *tough question*; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovered himself: and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, *"I can't tell a lie, Pa; you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet."--Run to my arms, you dearest boy,* cried his father in transports, *run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son, is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold."*

Though the story has never been verified, it most certainly had its basis in the plentiful cherry trees of Northern Virginia, and probably those on the grounds of Mount Vernon itself. According to the editorial staff at the Papers of George Washington, the present manuscript is believed to be ***one of only two*** handwritten instances in which Washington mentions the cherry trees of Mount Vernon. The other is a notation in his diary about a cherry tree graft that he received from George Mason, on March 10, 1775, and planted on the grounds of the estate.

On the east side of the house is another key architectural feature of Mount Vernon, which Washington also mentions in this manuscript. The piazza, originally built under Washington's direction in 1777, is the most prominent feature of the Eastern façade. It is paved with white English flagstones and features eight wooden Tuscan-style columns which support a low-pitched roof covered with lead-coated copper. It provides a pleasing setting for both family activities and taking in the views across the river. This particular feature of the house has been justly celebrated. Artist Benjamin Henry Latrobe made a number of sketches of it, including a watercolor of George and Martha Washington having tea there with Martha's granddaughter, Nelly Custis, and a guest. The piazza is as much a veranda as it is a portico, and it serves as an exterior extension of all the rooms on the east side of the house. Latrobe's description of the piazza is the longest single section of the journal pages he devoted to Mount Vernon:

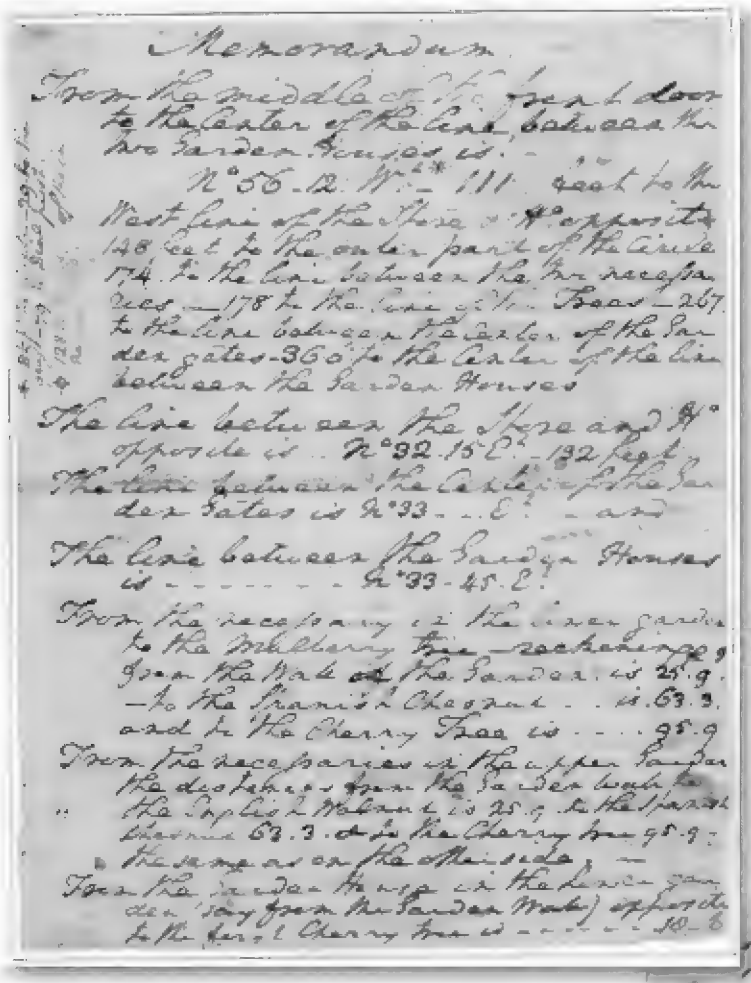
"Towards the East of the Mansion Nature has lavished magnificence, nor has Art inferred but to exhibit her advantage. Before the portico a lawn extends on each hand from the front of the house… Down the step slope trees and shrubs are thickly planted. They are kept so low as not to interrupt the view but merely to furnish an agreeable border to the extensive prospect beyond. The mighty Potownac [sic] *runs close under this bank the elevation which must be perhaps 250 feet above the river. The river is here about 1 ½ miles across and runs parallel with the front of the house."*

The approximate date of this manuscript is 1784, as afterwards the measurements Washington gives were charted by Samuel Vaughan, who designed the landscaping around the mall at Philadelphia's Independence Hall in 1787, during a correspondence regarding landscape gardening at Mount Vernon. It is possible that this survey was drafted by Washington specifically for Vaughan, judging by the precise measurements contained herein.

Letters from Washington discussing his beloved Mount Vernon are very desirable, and this one, in which he mentions the iconic cherry trees that would later become so intricately linked with his legacy, is especially significant.

In fine condition, with dark holographic text which contrasts well with the crème-toned paper.

This important piece is worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of American historical manuscripts. (#24755) **$75,000**



Memorandum

From the middle of the Front door to the Center of the Circle between the two Garden Fences is —

N° 56. 12. W.ly 111 feet to the West Line of the Stone Wall opposite 148 feet to the center part of the Circle 174. to the Line between the two receptacles — 178 to the Line of the Front — 267. to the Line between the Center of the Garden gates 360 to the Center of the Line between the Garden Houses

The Line between the Stone and W.° opposite is N°32. 15° E.t 132 feet

The Line between the Center of the Garden Gates is N°33 — E.t — and

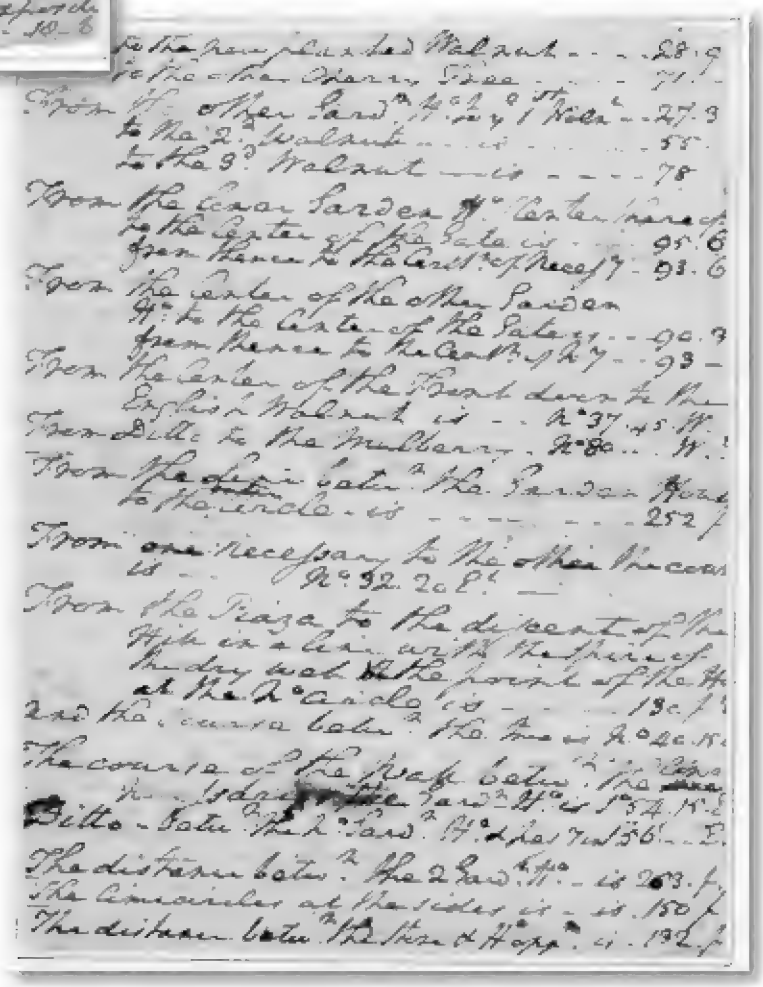
The Line between the Garden Houses is — — — — — N°33 - 45. E.t

From the receptacle in the Lower Garden to the Mulberry Tree — exchange 9 — from the Wall of the Garden is 25. 9. — to the French Chestnut — is 63. 3. and to the Cherry Tree is — — — 95. 9

From the receptacles in the upper Garden the distances from the Garden Walls to the Sapling Walnut is 25. 9 to the Sapling Chestnut 63. 3. & to the Cherry tree 95. 9. the same as on the other side. —

From the Garden Fence in the Lower Garden (say from the Garden Wall) opposite to the first Cherry tree is — — — — 10. 6

This mid-nineteenth century painting depicts George Washington and Lafayette relaxing on Mount Vernon's expansive Piazza



to the grass planted Walnut — — — 28. 9
to the other Cherry Tree — — — 71. —

From the other Garden N.° 4.th 9.th Walk — 27. 3
to the 2.d Walnut — is — — — — 55.
to the 3.d Walnut — is — — — 78

From the Lower Garden W.° Center Fence
to the Center of the Gate is — — 95. 6
from thence to the Center of Fence 7 — 93. 6

From the Center of the other Garden
W.° to the Center of the Gate 7 — — 90. 9
from thence to the Center of Fence 7 — 93 —

From the Center of the Front door to the
English Walnut is — — N°37. 45. W.
From ditto to the Mulberry — N°80 — W.

From the Circle between the Garden Fences
to the Circle — is — — — — — 252 f

From one Receptacle to the other Receptacle
is — — N°32. 20 E.t —

From the Piazza to the Center of the
Gate is a Line with the Front of
the door and the Center of the Gate
at the N°.° Circle is — — — 136 f
2nd the Course between the Gate is N°.° E.
The Course of the Walk between the
the Garden Fences W.° is S°54. W.
Ditto — between the N.° and W.° and S°36 — E.
The distance between the 2 Fences W.° — is 203. f
The Circumference at the Circle is — is 150 f
The distance between the Stone & Hedge — is 132 f

WASHINGTON AND THE FABLED MINUTEMEN OF NEW ENGLAND

George Washington assembles his fledgling Continental Army in January, 1776 out of the scattered units of Minutemen stationed around Boston

117. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Revolutionary War-date Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Quarto, Cambridge, January 28, 1776. Written to Brigadier General **John Sullivan** (1740-1795), then at Winter Hill, Massachusetts [in close proximity to Boston]. Ten days prior to the date of this letter, Washington had determined that General Sullivan would require thirteen regiments of militia from neighboring New England colonies for a planned attack on Boston. Washington pens (in full):

"Dr. Sir,

I quite forgot to enquire last night (when you were shewing me the Militia Pay Rolls) at what rates the Officers pay was charged - I am willing to allow them the same pay as the Troops here had, and have - that is, to the first of Jany. agreeable to the old Establishment - (More I cannot) - & for the Month of Jany. according to the present pay. This is putting of them in all respects upon a footing with the Continental Army. You will consider therefore how far this alteration will square with your mode of making up the Pay Rolls, as the manner of charging & extending the Sums shd appear clear upon the face of the acct. I must again desire you to request the Captains to be very correct in making up their Accts. not only because they are to Swear to them, but because I must for my own justification have all the extensions, & additions tryed. Should any of them, therefore prove wrong, they will not only give themselves a good deal of trouble & delay for nothing, but me also; and I must again desire that they may be caution'd against - including men that have inlisted into the Continental Service, as I will take a good deal of pains to prevent, and if not prevented, to detect an Evil, which I am apprehensive will be practiced.

If I recollect the Roll you showed me last Night, Men of the same Company, and as I suppose from the same Town, are charged a different number of days, whereas I think the Ingagement is, that they are to be paid from the time of their Marching from the Town - however, as I was ingaged in Reading Letters & News Papers at the time, I might have Mistaken the Matter.

As I understand the Muster Rolls of these Companies (from New Hampshire) are lodged with you [and I?] *should be glad to receive them with your Acct. of the money expended. If the Mileage is drawn for in the manner proposed by you, the Comd should be apprized of it, as he told me some of the Militia Captns with out distinguishing of which Government, where applying to settle with him. I am Dr. Sr.*

Yr. Most Obedt. Servt.

Go: Washington

P.S. If you are not engaged I should be glad of your Company at Dinner at 2 o'clock."

The strength of the army in terms of manpower had become paramount during the month of January, as Washington had received word at mid-month that the Canadian army had been crushed in an assault on Quebec, a hastily planned offensive in which Benedict Arnold was wounded and Richard Montgomery killed.

Tragically, the December operation had been precipitated by the impending expiration of enlistments. James Thomas Flexner writes in George Washington that "Montgomery and Arnold had been forced to attack when they did because the enlistments of their men were due to expire in a few days with the New Year." Thus, Washington came to reluctantly accept a policy providing that future recruits be enlisted for "the continuance of the war", as was suggested by Congress the previous October. Though aware of the shoe-string budget by which he was bound (as evidenced in the present letter), Washington also knew that reasonable salaries would have to be guaranteed to the officers and men, which in the end would be more economical than perpetually paying out smaller sums for replacements. The various regiments of Minutemen were some of the best-trained troops available to Washington at the outbreak of war, and it was imperative that they be compensated as such.

A great letter from the first month of 1776 — a year that would prove to be difficult for Washington and his Continentals — and a wonderful association between Washington and the fabled Minutemen. Washington letters from the magical year of 1776 are quite rare. In fact, we know of only 10 other full ALS's from 1776 that have been offered publicly in the past 30 years. Two small holes on third page (obscuring one word), and minor wear at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23920) **$49,500**

A three-year Revolutionary War veteran is discharged from the Continental Army by Commander-in-Chief George Washington

118. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Signed Revolutionary War Furlough Document with accompanying manuscript archive. The Furlough Document is One page, approx. 8¼ in. x 14¼ in., written from *"HEAD-QUARTERS"*, dated June 12, 1783. On April 19, 1783, the cessation of hostilities between the U.S. and Britain was publicly announced at noon to every regiment and corps of the Continental Army then encamped around headquarters at Newburgh, New York; the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783. Countersigned by *"J. Trumbull Genl. Secy"* - **John Trumbull** (1740-1809) as General Secretary. The document states (in part):

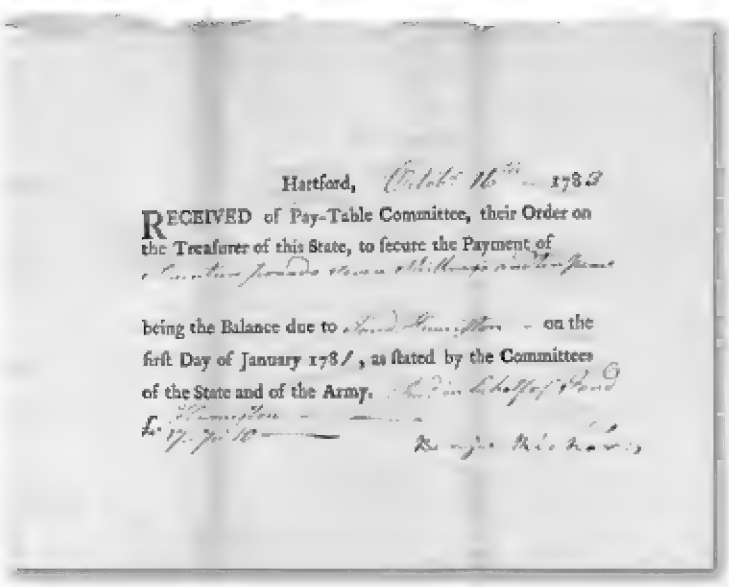
"BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON, ESQ; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jerod Hummingston Private - in the 2d Regt Lt. Drag[oon]*s, having faithfully served the United States Three Years - and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army. GIVEN at HEAD-QUARTERS the 8th Day of June 1783* – [signed:] *Go: Washington By HIS EXCELLENCY'S Command"*

Also accompanying the furlough document are **Five Additional Manuscript Documents**, each concerning an important event in the military career of Pvt. Hummingston. They are:

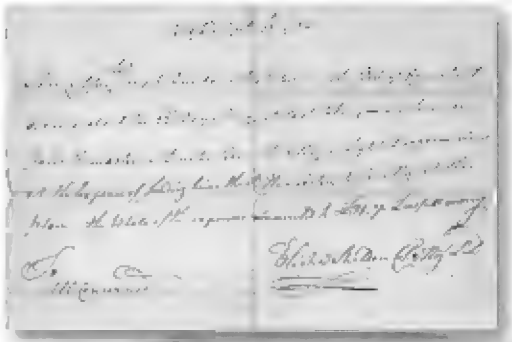
- **Handwritten Receipt Signed** by Elisha Sheldon, dated September 15, 1782 from Bedford, being a bounty for the apprehension of *"Jared Humiston, a Deserter from the 2d Regt of Light Dragoons"*
- **Autograph Note Signed** by Jared Hummington, in which he assigns his pay for the year 1781 to Joseph Dunbar
- **Autograph Note Signed** by Joseph Dunbar dated October 19, 1783 regarding Hummington's notes
- **Partly-Printed Pay Order** dated October 16, 1783 for *"Seventeen pounds seven shillings and ten pence"* as his final soldier's pay
- **Autograph Note Signed** by William Stanton, Captain of the 2nd Light Dragoons dated June 30, 1783, which details the history of Hummington's service: *"This certifies Jared Hummington Inlisted to serve during the present War on the 13th day of June 1780 in the 2nd Regt Lt. Dragoons, served in sd. Regt. till the 20th day of Feby 1782 when he Deserted, was afterward taken by Mr. Joseph Dunbar and returned to the Regt. the 15th day of Sept 1782 in which he served faithfully till the Army was Furloughed and discharged."*

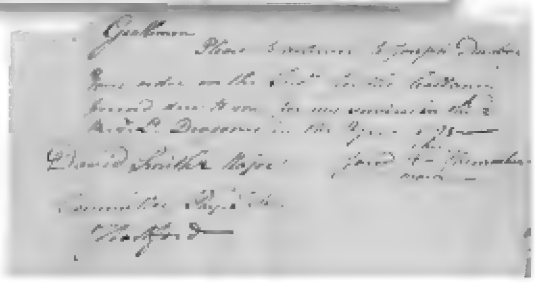
Continental Army furlough documents signed by Washington are very desirable; this beautiful example, which includes an excellent archive of supporting documents from this soldier's service in the army adds even more historical significance. The Washington Furlough is accomplished on white paper, and has a fantastic signature. As 99% of these Furlough documents are browned from age, this is without question the single finest example we've seen in over 20 years. Archival repairs to the folds; the supporting documents exhibit various minor staining and fold separations, common to documents of this age. Overall, each piece in fine condition. (#24821) **$19,500**


Hartford, October 16th 1783

RECEIVED of Pay-Table Committee, their Order on the Treasurer of this State, to secure the Payment of

being the Balance due to - on the first Day of January 1787, as stated by the Committees of the State and of the Army.





BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

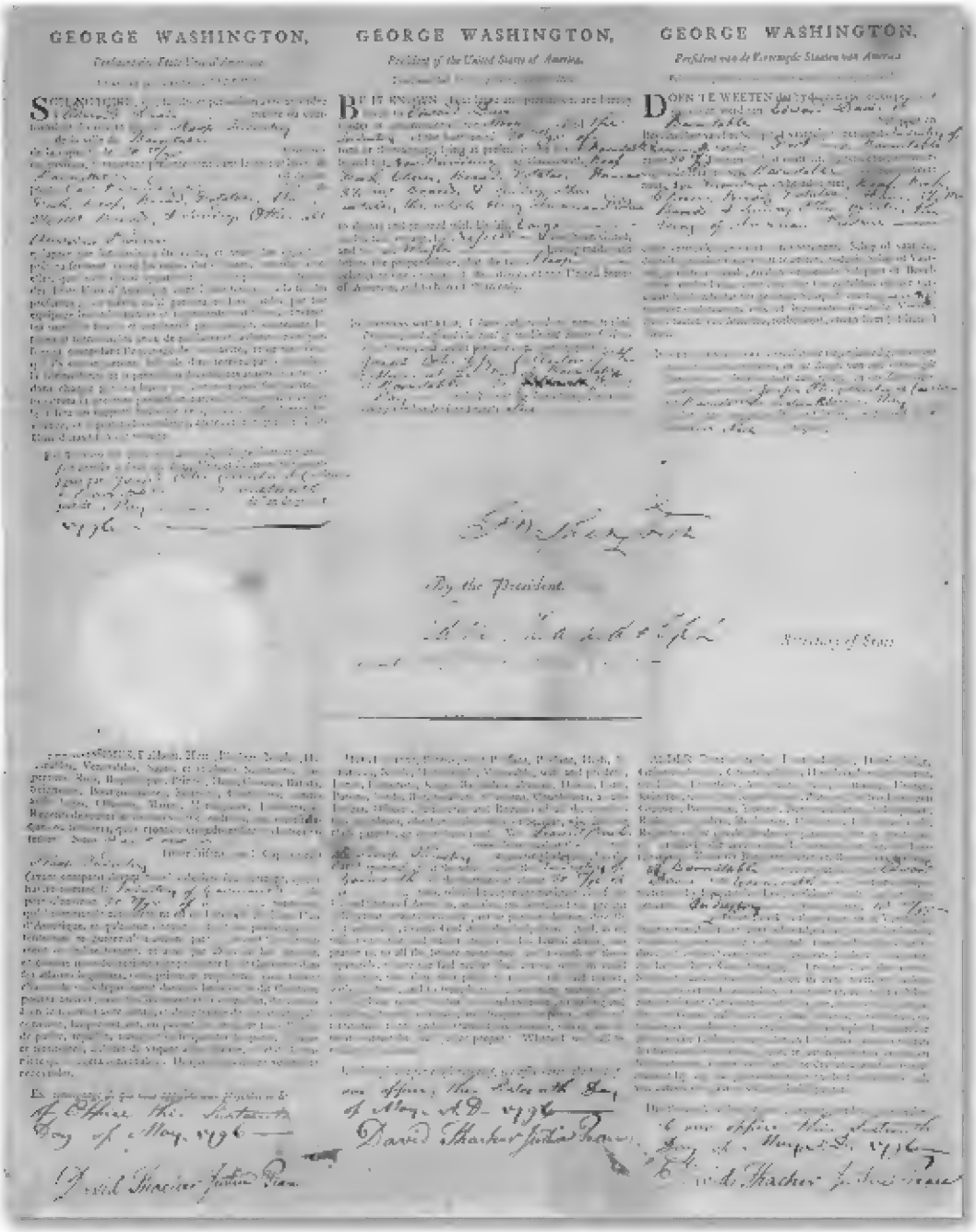
THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jared Hunnewington Private in the 2d Regt Lt Dray ~~Regiment,~~ having faithfully served the United States Three Years and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army.

GIVEN at HEAD-QUARTERS the 12th June 1783

By HIS EXCELLENCY'S Command,

REGISTERED in the Books of the Regiment,

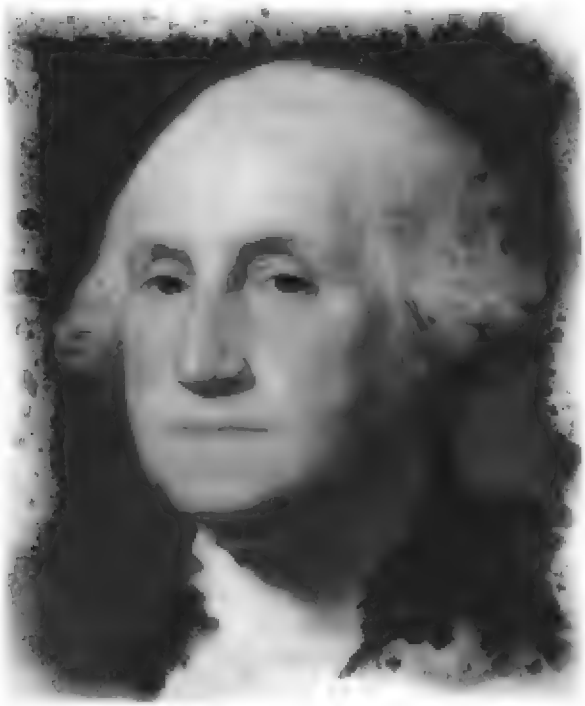
Adjutant.

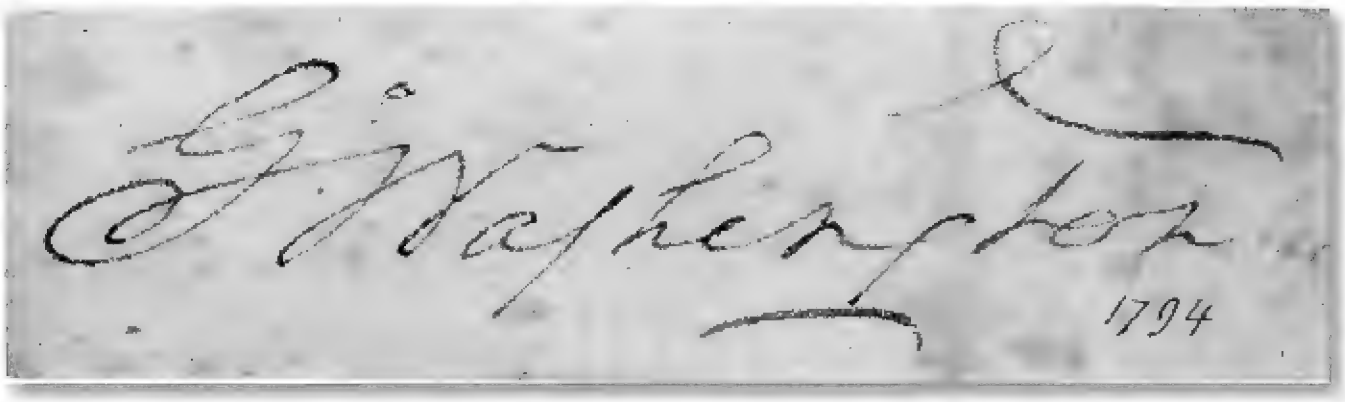


119. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Three-Language Ships' Papers Signed as President, 13 in. x 16 in., in French, English and Dutch, dated May 16, 1796. The document allows safe passage for *"Edward Davis master or commander of the Sloop called the Industry, of the burthen of 30 70/95 of tons of thereabouts, lying at present in the port of Barnstable bound for New Providence and laden with Beef, Pork, Cheese, Bread, Potatoes, Ham, 3 ½ m.o. Board, & Sundry other articles, the whole being American Produce"*. Signed boldly in the center, *"Go:Washington"* and countersigned by Secretary of State Edmund Randolph.

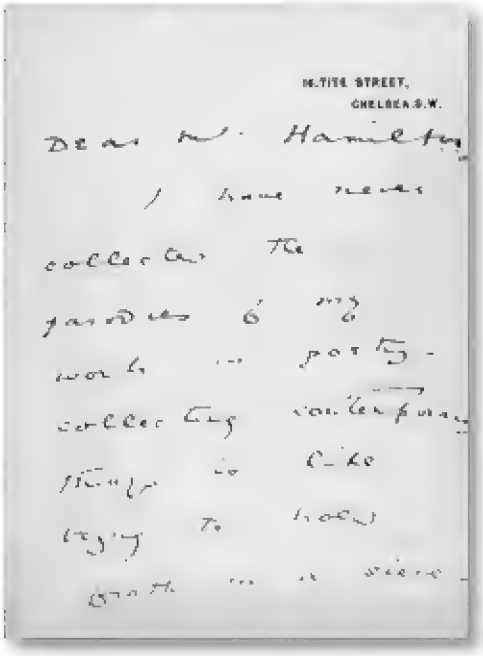
Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners and four-masters, as well as other sailing vessels. The documents authorized the ship in question to clear its port of departure, and asked officials of foreign countries to extend courtesies and assistance as required.

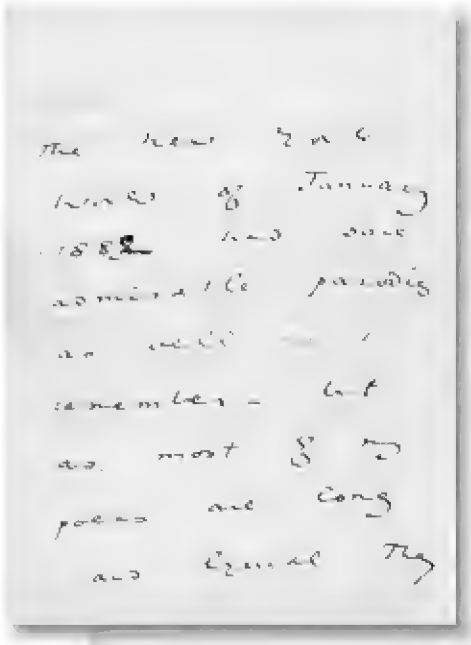
White paper and wax seal intact at the center left. General toning and soiling; fold separations have been archivally repaired. Overall, in very good condition. The signature is quite large and very bold, and contrasts nicely with the paper. In recent years, George Washington Documents Signed as President have become increasingly more difficult to obtain! (#24822) **$19,500**

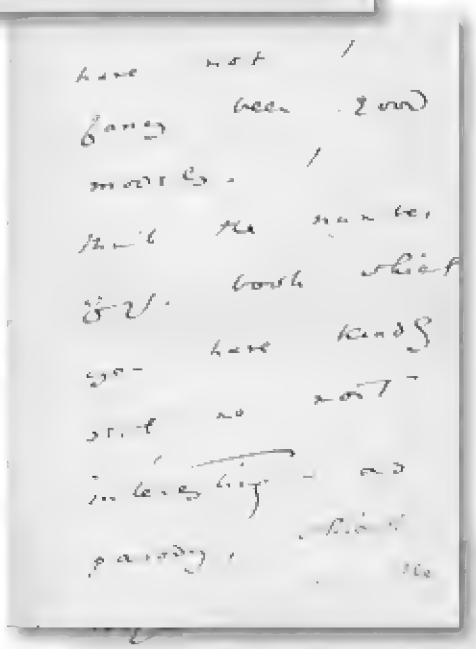


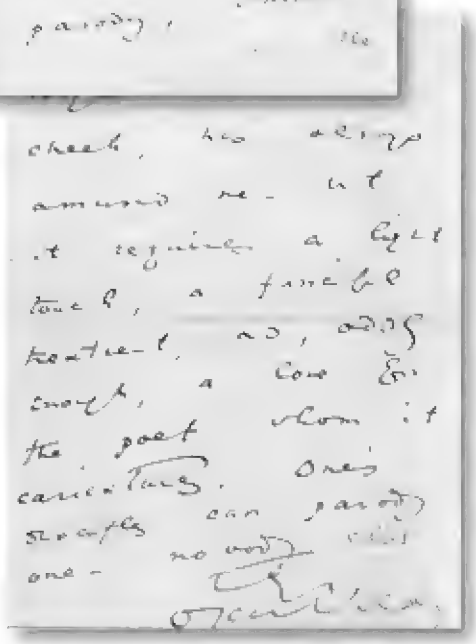


120. Washington, George. Exceptional Bold Signature as President, penned on a 4 1/8 in. x 1 ¼ in. leaf [removed from a Document Signed as President]. Washington has signed in large, sweeping strokes, *"Go: Washington"*. Another hand has added the year, *"1794"* just beneath, which dates this signature from his second term as President. Some staining; otherwise, in fine condition. The signature is quite large and prominent. (#24751) **$6,500**









Oscar Wilde on the art of parody:

"...parody, which is the muse with her tongue in her cheek, has always amused me, but it requires a light touch, a fanciful treatment, and, oddly enough, a love for the poet whom it caricatures..."

121. WILDE, OSCAR. 1854-1900. Irish-born poet, dramatist and novelist. **Extraordinary Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, small Octavo, post-marked January 29, 1889. Written to Walter Hamilton of Clapham, London. Includes the original handwritten transmittal envelope, which bears a cancelled Royal Mail with postmarked date (from which the date of the letter was deduced). Wilde pens (in full):

"Dear W. Hamilton,

I have never collected the parodies of my work in poetry, collecting contemporary things is like trying to hold froth in a sieve – the New York World of January 1882 had some admirable parodies as well as I remember – but as most of my poems are long and lyrical, they have not I fancy been good models. I think the number 80 book which you have kindly sent me most interesting – as parody, which is the muse with her tongue in her cheek, has always amused me, but it requires a light touch, a fanciful treatment, and, oddly enough, a love for the poet whom it caricatures. One's disciples can parody one – nobody else.

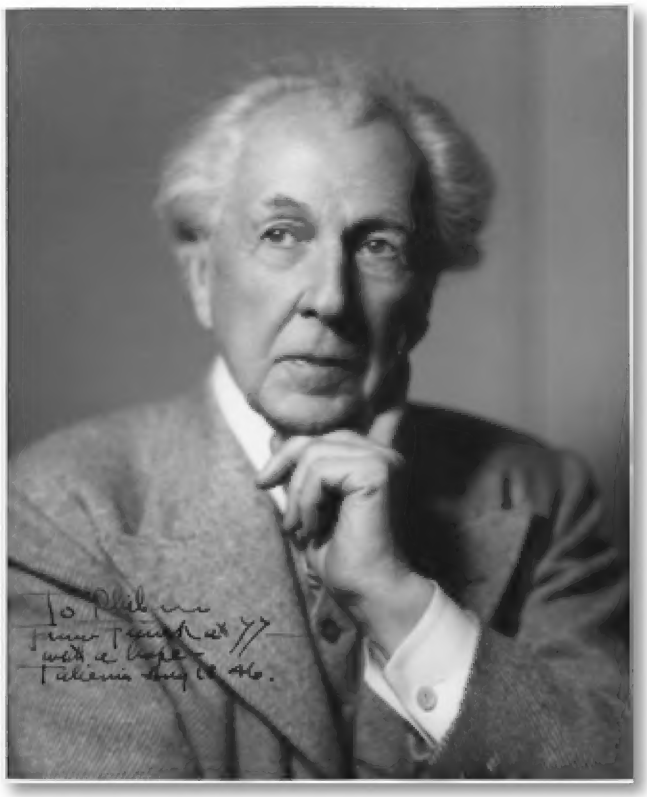
Truly

Oscar Wilde"

Although known for his plays and novels, some of Wilde's first literary successes were with poetry. For his poem *Ravenna* he won the 1878 Oxford Newdigate Prize, and in 1881 his first selection of poetry was published. Though not well-received by the public, it garnered high praise with a number of critics and was admired within a limited but devoted circle of readers. Here, Wilde offers his formula for crafting a successful parody.

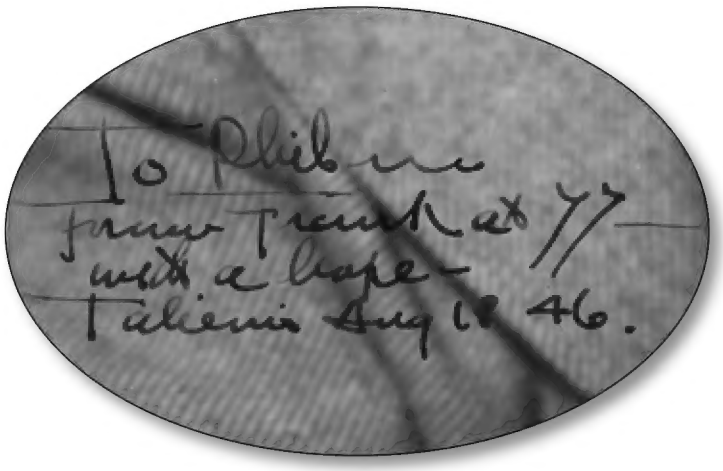
Excellent literary content from the flamboyant Oscar Wilde. In fine condition. One of the best Wilde letters to appear on the market in recent years. (#24669) **$15,000**

122. Williams, Hank. 1923-1953. Country music composer and lyricist. **Extremely Rare Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, of the handsome country crooner wearing a pinstripe suit and his signature white cowboy hat. Signed with sentiment on the image in red ink, *"Best Wishes, Hank Williams"*. In fine condition. Autograph material from this giant of country music, who died at the young age of 29, is rare and highly sought by collectors. This excellent signed photograph is a wonderful example. (#24710) **$2,500**



124. Wright, Frank Lloyd. 1869-1959. American architect. **Fantastic Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful image of the architectural genius wearing a three-piece grey wool suit while holding a pensive pose for the camera. Inscribed in black ink at the lower left corner of the image, *"To Phil, From Frank at 77 – with a hope – Taliesin Aug 18 46"*. Photographer's credit on verso is from Carlyle Studios in New York City. Some stains and mounting residue on verso only, and the upper margin is trimmed; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24718) **$3,950**

123. Williams, Tennessee. 1911-1983. American playwright and screenwriter. **Uncommon Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, featuring the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright posing casually for the camera. Signed at the lower margin in black ink, *"Tennessee Williams"*. In fine condition. (#24711) **$695**



Brigham Young introduces the sacred texts of Mormonism to an outsider:

"The Book of Mormon is a history of the aborigines of the American continent, – much as the Old testament is a history of the Jews; it was translated by the gift & power of God, & is really the most extraordinary work extant…"

125. YOUNG, BRIGHAM. 1801-1877. American Mormon leader. **Exceptional Letter Signed** in full *"Brigham Young"*, Two pages, Octavo, dated August 10, 1869, from Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Written to Mr. James Emerson of Lowell, Massachusetts. Brigham Young neatly pens (in full):

"Dear Sir:

Yours of the 28. ult. has been received. We have been & are still much interested in the Turbine Water Wheel, & shall be much pleased to learn as soon as published the results of the test.

With regard to the Book of Mormon, what it is, & how to procure a copy of it, I will briefly say, that it is not what many suppose it to be – the Bible of the Latter-day-Saints.

The Bible of Christianity is the Bible of the Latter-day Saints. The Book of Mormon is a history of the aborigines of the American continent, – much as the Old testament is a history of the Jews; it was translated by the gift & power of God, & is really the most extraordinary work extant. The Latter-day-Saints believe in it, because it is truth & they very generally bear witness of their knowledge of this fact.

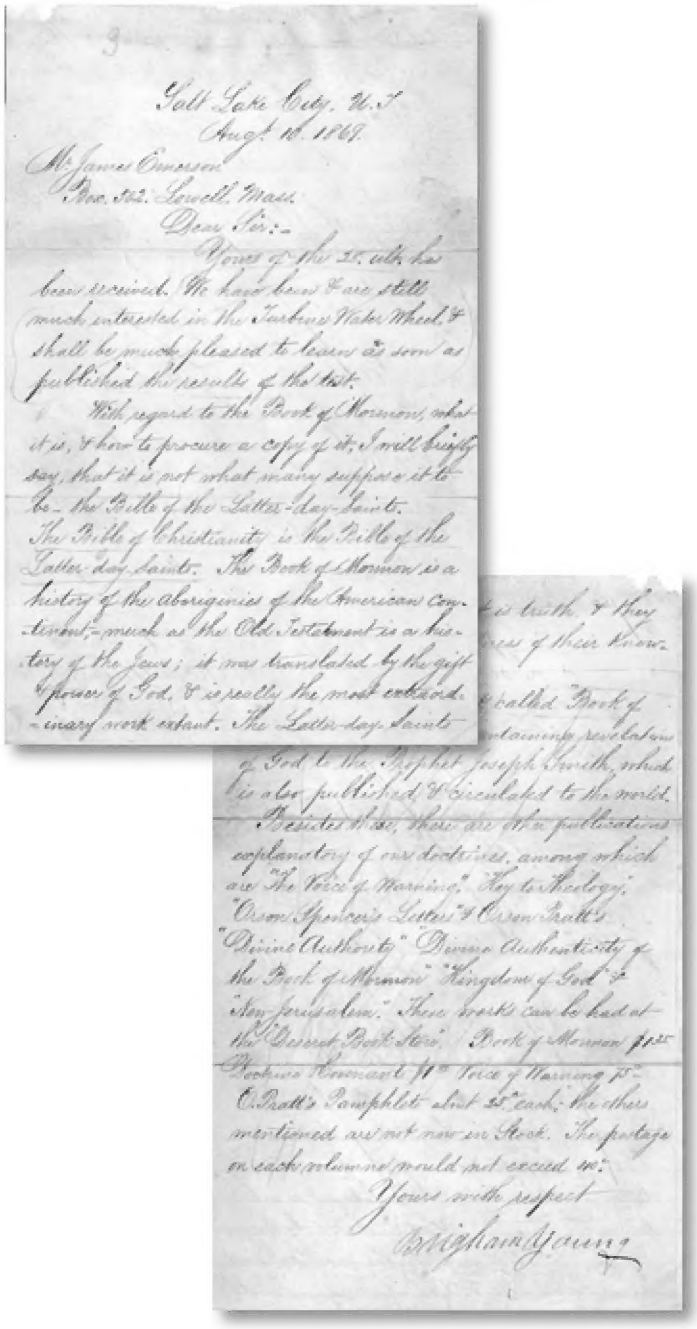
There is another work called 'Book of Doctrine & Covenants' containing revelations of God to the Prophet Joseph Smith, which is also published & circulated to the world.

Besides these, there are other publications explanatory of our doctrines, among which are 'The Voice of Warning,' 'Key to Theology,' 'Orson Spencer's Letters' & Orson Pratt's 'Divine Authority' 'Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon' 'Kingdom of God' & 'New Jerusalem.' These works can be had at the 'Deseret Book Store.' Book of Mormon $1.25 Doctrine & Covenant $1.00 Voice of Warning 75c O. Pratt's Pamphlets about 25c each; the others mentioned are not now in Stock. The postage on each volume would not exceed 40c.

Yours with respect,

Brigham Young"

Just three months before the date of this letter, on May 10, 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed at Promontory Summit, just north of the Great Salt Lake. Not only an important milestone in U.S. history, it further accelerated the settlement of the West, and Utah in particular. The water turbine, in which Brigham Young here expresses such a keen interest, played a crucial role in the transformation of Utah from arid desert to thriving oasis – an amazing achievement in the 19th century, and one for which Young and his Mormon followers are justly admired.

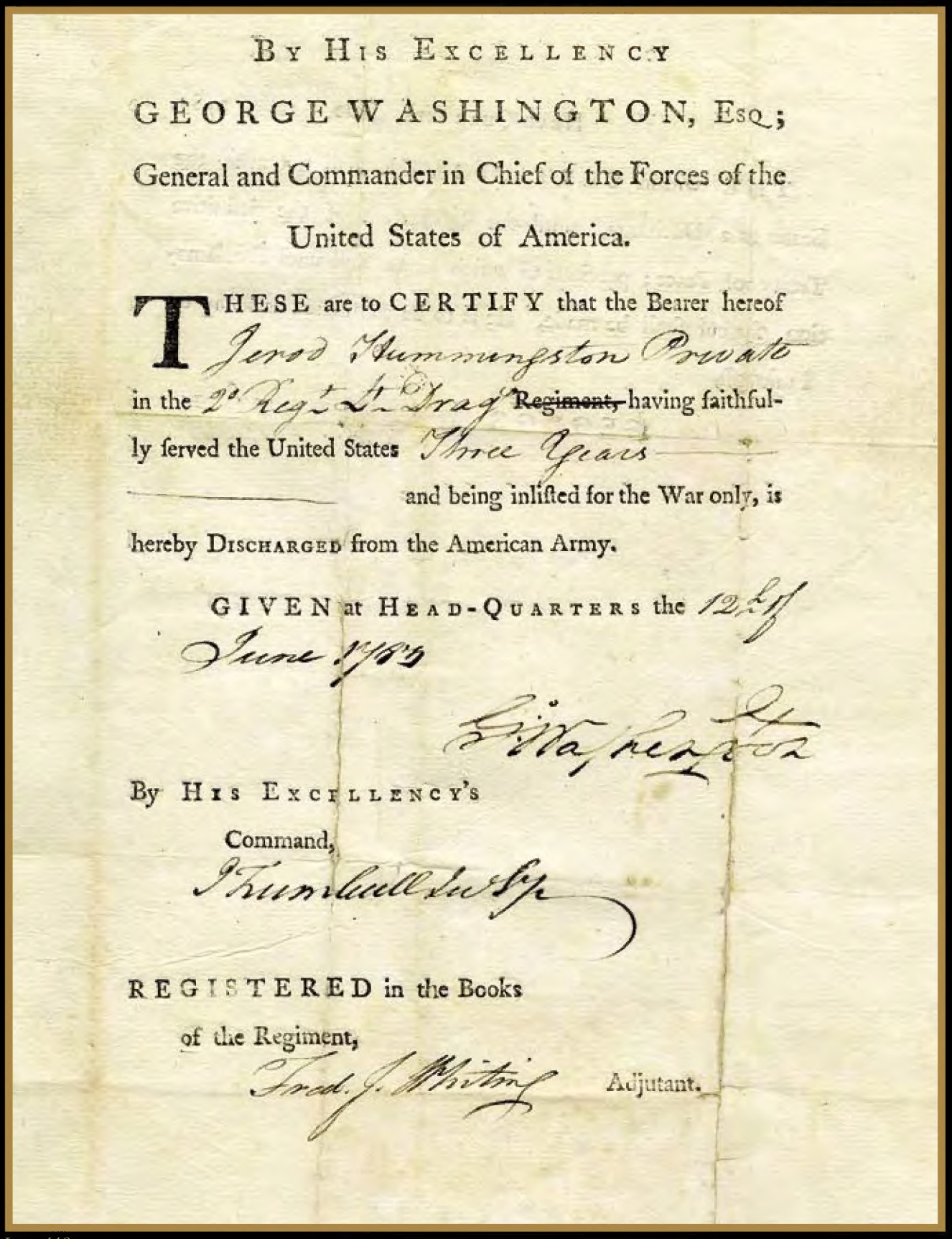


The recipient of this letter, James Emerson, was a former sea captain who had made several important advances in the development of the water turbine. He had recently filed a patent with the U.S. Patent Office for an improved dynamometer that would provide constant measurements of the efficiency of water-powered turbines. Somewhat of a maverick, Emerson believed that the independent American mechanic or craftsman was the best possible technologist, and that college training for engineers was worthless. It is perhaps his fiercely independent personality that aroused his curiosity in Mormonism, which was then viewed by most Americans as an outlaw religious cult.

A fantastic letter in which Brigham Young explains the articles of his faith to an outsider, coupled with an important association with the development of the Great Salt Lake Valley. In fine condition. (#)
$25,000

Item 13

Irving Berlin inscribed photograph with a musical quotation from Alexander's Ragtime Band



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ;

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof Jerod Hummingston Private in the 2d Regt Lt Drags ~~Regiment,~~ having faithfully served the United States Three Years and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army.

GIVEN at HEAD-QUARTERS the 12th June 1783

By HIS EXCELLENCY'S Command,

REGISTERED in the Books of the Regiment,

Adjutant.

Item 118

George Washington signed furlough document for a Continental Army soldier

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